Gianfranco Curletti*

# THE GENUS *AGRILUS* CURTIS, 1825 IN NEW GUINEA AND NEAREST ISLANDS

## (COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE)

## INTRODUCTION

Following the revisions of *Agrilus*[1] occurring in Australian and the Solomon Islands[2] (Curletti 2001 and 2003), this work considers the genus in the territory of New Guinea and its nearest islands (Biak, Fergusson, Goodenough, Misool, New Britannia, Normanby, Waigeu, Woodlark, Yule). The fauna of these isles is very rich but also very poorly known. Previously, only 49 species were known, 1 described by Montrouzier (1855), 27 by Deyrolle (1864), 3 by Gestro (1877), 5 by Kerremans (1892a, 1894, 1900, 1906), 8 by Obenberger (1924, 1936, 1959), 1 by Théry (1925), 3 by Cobos (1964) and 1 by Jendek (2004). However, it is likely that the majority of the New Guinean species remains undescribed. For example, there are about 100 undescribed species of *Agrilus* preserved in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, each of which is represented by a single specimen only, that I abstained to describe for the objective difficulty to found sure morphological distinctive characters. Thus a great deal of further material must be obtained in order to determine reliable morphological characters before any thorough assess-

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[1] Morphological, biological and ecological generic comments on genus *Agrilus* are available in the Australian species revision (Curletti 2001).

[2] Concerning Solomon fauna, after study of further material, I am convinced that *Agrilus extrarmatus* Curletti, 2003 and *Agrilus samuelsoni* Curletti, 2003 both described from the Solomon Islands and provisionally ascribed to the subgenus *Agrilus* Curtis, must now to be included in the subgenus *Uragrilus* Semenov. Consequently, also in Solomon Islands the subgenus *Uragrilus* is present. Concerning *Agrilus samuelsoni*, this name was preoccupied by *A. samuelsoni* Toyama, 1985 from Japan. Consequently I propose the following replacement name:

*Agrilus samuelsonicus* **nom. nov.** for *Agrilus samuelsoni* Curletti, 2003 ment of the phylogenetic relationships of the New Guinean *Agrilus* fauna can begin. However, given the lack of ongoing collecting of *Agrilus* species in the region and the present rate of habitat loss, it is likely that many species will become extinct before they can be described or before their DNA sequenced.

In accordance with current knowledge, a complete treatment of the *Agrilus* fauna for the Oriental and Australasian regions would be problematical, uncertain and surely incomplete. For this reason I have dealt with the *Agrilus* fauna of the above defined areas. This is possible thanks to the geographic separation of Pacific Islands from the Australasian Region due to significant geographic barriers. I am aware that treating the *Agrilus* fauna of these regions in this way is a piecemeal approach. Nevertheless, as a holistic approach is presently unrealizable, I believe that this approach is the best means to provide a practical, immediate and understandable contribution towards an eventual treatment of the *Agrilus* fauna on a zoogeographical basis.

Contrary to the Australian fauna, in New Guinea there are more penetrations of species coming from Oriental Region (Philippines, Borneo, Indonesia), that give taxonomic and terminological problems. This supposes also a partial knowledge of Oriental fauna and for this reason the following work is very difficult; consequently, I hope that my possible mistakes are forgiven. Much work may be accomplished before we have a sufficient knowledge of these isles. As asserted before, I am sure that the majority of the species are still unknown. Consequently, it is hoped that the zoological researches in these countries, reduced in the last years, resume again before the last rainforests disappear.

Within *Agrilus*, 4 subgenera are found in New Guinea[3]: *Agrilus s.str.* Curtis, 1825, *Uragrilus* Semenov, 1935 (also found in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions, but not in Australia), *Agrartus* Curletti, 2001 and *Pinarinus* Curletti, 2001. The subgenus *Uragrilus* is easily distinguishable for the presence of a long and thin mucro at the apex of the last visible tergite. To separate the other three subgenera we refer to the Australian revision (CURLETTI 2001).

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[3] When this contribution was already in press, a new subgenus: *Wallaceilus* Holynski, 2003 and a new species: *Agrilus (Wallaceilus) papua* Holynski, 2003 were proposed for the New Guinean fauna (HOLYNSKI R., 2003 - New subgenus and five new species of Agrilinae Cast. from the Indo-Pacific and Australian Regions - *Annals Upper Siles. Mus., Entom.*, Bytom, 12: 15-28). I will propose an emendment and new key in the future.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The localities are listed in alphabetical order, following the original names written on the labels; New Guinea is considered like geographic entity, without old or new political boundaries, that actually includes both Irian Jaya (Indonesia) and the independent Papua New Guinea.

The main sources of study material for this work were Bishop Museum (Honolulu), Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO (Canberra), Smithsonian Institution (Washington), Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles (Bruxelles) and Museum für Naturkunde (Berlin).

Acronyms employed, where possible, are traced from "Abbreviation for Insects and Spider Collections of the world", website of Bishop Museum, Honolulu:

(www.bishopmuseum.org/bishop/ento/codens-r-us.html).

ANIC – Australian National Insects Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia.
BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, England.
BPBM – Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
CASC – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, U.S.A.
CHMG – Collection of Hans Mühle, Munich, Germany.
IRSNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels, Belgique.
MCCI – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Carmagnola, Italy.
MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
MRSN – Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy.
MSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy.
NMPC – Narodní Muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic.
MVMA – Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
RHMP – Collection of Roman Holynski, Milanowek, Poland.
USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
UZIU – Zoological Museum, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden.
ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.

## LIST OF TAXA

### Genus ***Agrilus*** Curtis, 1825

### Subgenus ***Agrartus*** Curletti, 2001

***Agrilus (Agrartus) deyrollei deyrollei*** Kerremans, 1892b (Fig. 2)
syn. *elongatus* Deyrolle, 1864 (nom. praeocc.)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): New Guinea (MNHN).

Distribution: Arou Isl., Mysole Isl., New Britain, New Guinea, Waigeu.

Further material examined. New Britain: Gazelle Pen., Bainigs, St. Paul's (BPBM). New Guinea: Apo (USNM); Baitabag (MCCI); Bulolo (BPBM); Bulolo, 10 km W, (BPBM); Flay R., Kiunga (BPBM); Hollandia (USNM) (BPBM); Kaindi Mt. (BPBM); Missim Mt. (BPBM); Nadzab (MCCI); Sibil Mts. (BPBM); Testega (CHMG); Wau, (BPBM).

Principal distinctive characters: Length from 6 to 8 mm; colour black with red-copper legs; antennae expanded (fig. 137); anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula absent; scutellum very small, rounded anteriorly; elytra with brief, uniform, white pubescence, more visible at the apex; elytral apex acute; aedeagus as in fig. 85.

Remarks. Other than this nominotypical subspecies, two subspecies are known: ssp. *zubaczi* Obenberger, 1959 from Australia and ssp. *exsulus* Curletti, 2003 endemic to the Solomon Islands.

***Agrilus (Agrartus) virilis* n. sp.** (Fig. 3)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, Fog T4, 6.IV.1993, Olivier Missa leg. (MCCI).

Description. Length 6.8 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Head with furrowed vertex; width 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum. Frons metallic green, smooth, with white pubescence at base only. Clypeus pubescent, very lengthened and carinate. Eyes large, but not protruding. Antennomeres, from the 4th, very expanded (fig. 138).

Pronotum elongate, wider anteriorly, strictly sinuate before posterior angles which are acute. Disc with strong depression at sides and near base, posterior angles elevated. Longitudinal depression medial and entire. Sculpture absent, with exception of basal sides, where there are some small elongate points. Premarginal carinula absent.

Scutellum small, rounded and carinate.

Elytra with lateral margins strongly sinuate premedially. Apices denticulate, transversely cut, with external angle longer and acute. Disc with white pubescence along suture, interrupted at 2/3 of its length by glabrous stripe.

Apical margin of last visible tergite prolonged and acute.

Legs metallic bronze.

Aedeagus thickened, sclerotized and widened distally. Apices of parameres acute. Median lobe regularly rounded (fig. 86).

Etymology. This species is named "virilis" for the extraordinary form of the aedeagus.

Remarks. The body form of *A. virilis* n. sp. is very similar to that of *A. deyrollei* Kerremans. *A. virilis* is easily distinguished by the basal antennomeres of the males (fig. 137 and fig. 138), the entire medial pronotal depression (present only as an anteriorly rounded depression in *A. deyrollei*) and by the form of the aedeagus and parameres.

### ***Agrilus (Agrartus) fusus* n. sp.** (Fig. 4)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, IV.1993, Olivier Missa leg. (MCCI).

Description. Length 6.9 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Head with furrowed vertex; width 1/4 of the anterior margin of the pronotum. Smooth, metallic, dark green frons, with white pubescence at base only, covering the clypeus, too, that is transverse and carinate. Eyes large, not protruding. Antennae dark blue, very expanded, with falcate articles 4th, 5th and 6th.

Pronotum elongate, wider anteriorly, strictly sinuate before acute posterior angles. Disc with strong marginal depression near base. A rounded medial postocular depression. Sculpture only at base where it forms transversal striae. Premarginal carinula absent, replaced by a broad bump.

Scutellum small, rounded, carinate.

Elytra with lateral margins strongly sinuate premedially. Apices denticulate, obliquely transversally cut, with the external angle longer and acute, with a small spine. Disc with white perisutural pubescence at base and apex.

Apical margin of last visible tergite prolonged and acute.

Legs metallic bronze. Metatarsus longer than the metatibia: basal article longer than the sum of the following four.

Aedeagus slender and slightly sclerotic (fig. 87).

Etymology. The name is derived from *fusus*, spindle, due to the oval shape of the aedeagus.

Remarks. Other than the aedeagus shape, the most important characters that separate this species are the falcate antennomeres (fig. 139), the pronotum sculpture and the metatarsal length.

### *Agrilus (Agrartus)* ***acer*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 5)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, Fog XF, 10.VI.1993, Olivier Missa leg. (MCCI).

Description. Length 7 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Head with furrowed vertex; width 1/4 of anterior margin of pronotum. Smooth, metallic dark green frons, with yellow pubescence at base only, covering also the clypeus that is squared and carinate. Eyes large, not protruding. Antennae bronze, dentate from article 4, but with median antennomeres (4th, 5th and 6th) not expanded, triangular.

Pronotum elongate, wider anteriorly, strictly sinuate before posterior angles which are acute. Disc with strong marginal lateral depression near base. A postocular longitudinal entire depression extending medially to base. Transversal sculpture present in lateral depression only, composed by transversal striae alternating with small vertical points. Premarginal carinula absent.

Scutellum small, rounded, elevate, posteriorly carinate.

Elytra with lateral margins strongly sinuate premedially. Apical spines acute. Disc entirely covered with grey pubescence; brilliant and white pubescence at apex, along the suture and basally.

Apical margin of last visible tergite prolonged and acute.

Legs metallic bronze. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia: first metatarsomere shorter than the sum of the following four.

Aedeagus: apex of median lobe rounded. Parameres in profile wider at apex (fig. 88).

Etymology. The species name is derived from *acer*, acute, due to the shape of the elytral apex.

Remarks. This species is distinguished from other New Guinean species of the same subgenus by the acute apex of the elytra and the antennae shape (fig. 140). The species is closest to *A. rectus* Deyrolle, 1864 described from Amboine (Moluccas Isl.), but this last differs for having more acuminate and elongate elytral spine.

## KEY FOR THE SUBGENUS *AGRARTUS* CURLETTI

The female is known only for one of the four species; for this reason the key is referred to the males only.

1. Elytral apex pointed. Aedeagus clavate (fig. 88). . . . . . . . . *acer*
– Elytral apex obliquely cut. Aedeagus with other shape. . . . 2

2. Antennomeres 3-4-5 falcate. Metatarsus longer than the metatibia. Aedeagus fusiform (fig. 87). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *fusus*
–. Antennomeres expanded but not falcate. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia. Aedeagus with other shape. . . . . . . . . . . . 3

3. Disc of pronotum with a longitudinal sulcus in middle. Antennomeres 4-5 expanded-rounded. Aedeagus with apex of median lobe rounded (fig. 86). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *virilis*
–. Disc of pronotum with only a round bump in middle. Antennomeres 4-5 triangular. Aedeagus with apex of median lobe bilobate (fig. 85).. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *deyrollei*

### Subgenus ***Uragrilus*** Semenov, 1935

***Agrilus (Uragrilus) indigaceus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 6)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Nouv. Guinée (MNHN).

Distribution: New Guinea, Waigeu Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Bulolo (RHMP); Etappenberg (ZMHB); Geelvink Baie (MCCI); Kiunga, Fly River (BPBM); Lae, Busu R. (BPBM); Lakekamu Basin, Ivimka riv. (CHMG); Standlagera Aprilfl. (ZMHB); Wau (BPBM). Waigeu Isl.: Camp Nok (RHMP).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 7.5 to 10 mm; blue-violet colour; anterior prosternal lobe rounded; premarginal carinula entire; pubescent spot on the anterior angle of pronotum; elytra with 2 (1+1) rounded pubescent spots at 3/4; 1 pubescent spot on the basal laterotergum; elytral apex with a mucro on external margin; aedeagus as in fig. 89.

Remarks. The elytral pubescence is caducous and visible in well preserved specimens only.

***Agrilus (Uragrilus) paradiseus*** Obenberger, 1924 (Fig. 7)

Lectotype (Jendek 2004): Neuguinea Sattelberg (NMPC).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Bulolo (RHMP); Morobe (BPBM) (MCCI); Wau (BPBM).

Biology: reared from *Prunus* sp.

Distinctive principal characters: length from 7.7 to 11.5 mm; dark green colour; anterior prosternal lobe lightly sinuate in middle; premarginal carinula entire; elytral apex with mucro on external side; two (1+1) pubescent, brilliant, yellow spots at 3/4 of elytra; pubescent white spots at the sides of sterna; aedeagus as in fig. 90.

Remarks. This beautiful species is unmistakable for the yellow spots on the elytra.

***Agrilus (Uragrilus) mikusiakorum*** Jendek, 2004 (Fig. 141)

Type ♀: Papua Neuguinea (Natürkunde Museum Erfurt, Germany).

Distinctive principal characters: length 10.9 mm; head and pronotum greenish-black, elytra violet-black; premarginal carina becoming obsolete in anterior and posterior parts; elytra with sharp spine on outer angle; elytral pubescence with perisutural golden toment in apical third.

Remarks. This species is known from the female holotype only. In the original description (Jendek 2004), the species, together with *A. paradiseus*, is placed in the *A. acutus* species group. However, the slender body and the presence of long medial spine at the apical tergite is typical of the subgenus *Uragrilus*, as recognized here.

***Agrilus (Uragrilus) maai* n. sp.** (Fig. 8)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Behind Kotanika, nr. L. Santani, 80 m, Oct. 17, 1957, Palm, J. L. Gressitt leg. (BPBM). Paratype ♂: New Guinea, Neth. Hollandia, 13.III.1960, Sweeping, T. C. Maa leg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.4 mm. Colour dark bronze dorsally, with 6 (3+3) spots of pubescence on elytra.

Vertex minus wide than 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum, strongly furrowed, with periocular margins rounded. Frons green, glabrous, with the exception of a line of yellow gold pubescence at the base, along the clypeus. Eyes large, rounded.

Pronotum narrow and elongate, depressed posteriorly. Lateral margins strongly sinuate before posterior angles that are acute. Disc with longitudinal sulcus in middle. Sculpture composed by transversal superficial striae anteriorly, turned into lengthened points at base, along premarginal carinula, that is entire. Marginal carinae joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex rounded but strongly denticulate. Dorsal white spots of pubescence are scarcely visible and placed along suture: first pair in the humeral callus, second in middle, and third at 4/5, before apex.

Apex of last visible tergum with mucro. Sterna black, with regular, brief, white pubescence with exception of metacoxa where is more brilliant and visible. Anterior claws with internal bifid and external mucronate; median claws with external bifid and internal mucronate; posterior claws both mucronate. Metafemora inflated. Metatarsus elongate: first article long as the sum of the following four.

Description of the paratype. Length 4.5 mm. The elytral pubescence is more brilliant and visible. Aedeagus sclerotized, with median lobe rounded (fig. 91).

Etymology. After the name of paratype collector, T. C. Maa.

Remarks. Among the subgenus *Uragrilus*, only *A. maai* n. sp. has in New Guinea fauna 6 (3+3) spots of pubescence on elytra.

## KEY FOR THE SUBGENUS *URAGRILUS* SEMENOV

1. Length more than 5 mm. Elytra with less than 6 (3+3) pubescent spots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

-. Length less than 5 mm. Elytra with 6 (3+3) pubescent spots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *maai*

2. A stripe of perisutural pubescence in apical third of the elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *mikusiakorum*

-. Elytral pubescence forming spots and not stripes. . . . . . . . . 3

3. Blue-violet colour. 4 (2+2) pubescent spots on elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *indigaceus*

-. Green colour. 2 (1+1) pubescent spots on elytra. . . . *paradiseus*

## Subgenus ***Pinarinus*** Curletti, 2001

### ***Agrilus (Pinarinus) cavazzutii* n. sp.** (Fig. 9)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Western District, Rouku, Morehead River, 19.III-28.V.1962, W.W. Brandt leg. (ANIC). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, idem (ANIC, MSNG and MCCI); 1 ♀, New Guinea, Western District, Morehead, 8.43S 141.38E, 27.VIII.1970, Key & Balderson legg. (ANIC); 1 ♂, Papua, W. District, Oriomo Gov. Sta., 26-28.X.1960, J.L. Gressitt leg. (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 11.3 mm. Very brilliant, dorsal body bicoloured: head, pronotum and scutellum metallic green, elytra metallic bronze.

Frons deeply and widely sulcate, forming an edge along the eyes. Glabrous, with few white pubescence in the basal part only. Clypeus elevated from frontal line. Vertex wide 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum. Eyes large and protruding. Antennae short with small antennomeres.

Pronotum larger before the base, with posterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins arcuate in basal part only. Disc glabrous, with large longitudinal depression in middle. Other two smaller depressions at the sides. Sculpture obsolete, formed by very thin vertical lengthened dimples, with exception of the outline of central depression, that is smooth. Premarginal carinula absent, replaced by a rounded callus that delimits the lateral depression. Marginal carinae joined at the base, but with the sublateral short, reaching only half of the length of pronotum. Anterior prosternal lobe pronounced, sinuate in middle. Prosternal plate large, with lateral margins parallel.

Scutellum depressed in middle, without transverse carina.

Elytra glabrous: apex with brief, obtuse mucro.

Inferior part metallic dark green, glabrous, with exception of white thin pubescence at the metacoxa. Basal laterotergum with enlarged depression, drop shaped, covered by a dense, pruinose yellow-ivory pubescence. Remaining laterotergα glabrous.

Legs bronze. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia. First metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus black, sclerotized, arcuate. Parameres enlarged at the apex (fig. 92).

Description of the paratypes. Length from 10.2 to 11 mm. Very constant in form and colour, like the sexual dimorphism, which is visible only in the internal mucro of external anterior claws, that in males is slightly longer and thinner than the internal, contrary to the females that have internal mucro of external anterior claws short and thick like the internal.

Etymology. This species is named after Pierfranco Cavazzuti, friend and entomologist specialist in Carabinae, collaborator of MCCI.

Remarks. This species is unmistakable for the body colour and for pubescent depression in the lateroterga. In my opinion it may be placed in a new genus for the differences in the anterior part of body (pronotum sculpture, scutellum, frons, etc.). Only for simplifying the taxonomy, I include this taxon in the subgen. *Pinarinus*.

**Agrilus (Pinarinus) opulentus** Kerremans, 1900 (Figs. 10 - 11)[4]

Type: New Guinea (BMNH).

Distribution: New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Baku (RHMP); Bulolo (RHMP); Karimui (BPBM); Missim Mt. (BPBM); Soi River (RHMP); Stony L.A. (RHMP); Wau (BPBM).

Biology: reared from *Eucalyptus deglupta* (LUTON & ROBERTS 1980; MAKIHARA, KAWAMURO & ROBERTS 1987; MERCER 1990), *Terminalia brassii, Terminalia* sp. (ROBERTS 1987), *Elaeocarpus* sp.

Distinctive principal characters: length from 8.5 to 11 mm; green colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; pubescent yellow spot on the anterior angle of pronotum; elytra with 4 (2+2) rounded spots in the ♀, glabrous in the ♂; elytral apex with a mucro; pubescent spot at the antepenultimate visible ventrite; aedeagus as in fig. 93.

Remarks. In not well preserved ♀♀ specimens, some elytral spots may be not observable, as happens also in *A. viridissimus*.

**Agrilus (Pinarinus) viridissimus** Cobos, 1964 (Figs. 12 - 13)

Holotype: New Guinea: Oro Bay (CAS)

Further material examined. New Guinea: Baku (RHMP); Lae (RHMP); Nabire (BPBM); Sepik, Angoram (BPBM).

Biology: reared from *Terminalia catappa* (MERCER 1986 and 1990; ROBERTS 1987).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 7.5 to 13 mm; green colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; pronotum glabrous; elytra with 4 (2+2) rounded spots in the ♀, glabrous in the ♂; elytral apex with a mucro; pubescent spot at the antepenultimate visible ventrite; aedeagus as in fig. 94.

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[4] A second contribution (JENDEK E., 2005 - Taxonomic and nomenclaturial notes on the genus *Agrilus* Curtis - *Zootaxa,* Auckland, 1073: 1-29) was published while the present was in press. Here, amazingly, the Author synonymyzed three New Guinean species (*A. opulentus* Kerremans, 1900, *A. woodlarkianus* Kerremans, 1900 and *A. viridissimus* Cobos, 1964) under *A. maculiventris* Deyrolle, 1864, described from Batchian Island (now Bacan Isl., Malay Archipelago). I did not have an opportunity to study Deyrolle's type, so I cannot exclude that one of the three species would fall in this synonymy, but these three species are clearly distinct. Thus I reject these synonymies as demonstrated in the keys (pp. 169, 170) and in the aedeagus figures (figs. 93, 94). I hold the same opinion with regard to some other Palaearctic and Australian synonymized taxa, which will be object of a future contribution.

***Agrilus (Pinarinus) woodlarkianus*** Kerremans, 1900 (Fig. 14)

Syntypes: Woodlark Isl. (BMNH, MNHN and ZMHB).

Distribution: Woodlark Isl., Australia? (CURLETTI 2001).

Further material examined. Kulumadau Hill (BPBM).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 9 to 11 mm; green colour; pronotum glabrous; anterior prosternal lobe hugely sinuous; premarginal carinula entire; elytra glabrous; elytral apex with a mucro; pubescent spot at the antepenultimate visible ventrite.

## KEY FOR THE SUBGENUS *PINARINUS* CURLETTI

1. Premarginal carinula absent. . . . . . . . . . . . . *A. cavazzutii* n. sp.
–. Premarginal carinula visible, entire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
2. Pubescence on lateral margins of pronotum. . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
–. Pronotum glabrous. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *A. viridissimus*
3. Pubescence of pronotum not pruinose, regularly diffuse on the margins. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *A. auritinctus*
–. Pubescence of pronotum formed by pruinose spot. . . . . . . . 4
4. Sexual dimorphism present: ♀ with 4 (2+2) elytral rounded spots, ♂ with glabrous elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *A. opulentus*
–. Sexual dimorphism absent. ♂ and ♀ with glabrous elytra. Endemic of Woodlark Isl. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *A. woodlarkianus*

N.B. - The key includes *A. (Agrilus) auritinctus* Curletti, 2003 that may be inserted in this subgenus.

The sexual dimorphism on elytra and the presence/absence of pubescence may create some problems and confusions among the species. For this reason I add the following table with detailed characters divided by sex, where "pronotal spots" are the pruinose spots on anterior angles of pronotum, "sternal spots" are the pruinose spots at the sides of the antepenultimate visible ventrite, "carinula" is the premarginal carinula of pronotum.

| | elytral spots | sternal spots | pronotal pubescence | pronotal spots | carinula |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *cavazzutii* female | no | no | no | no | no |
| *cavazzutii* male | no | no | no | no | no |
| *opulentus* female | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *opulentus* male | no | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *viridissimus* female | yes | yes | no | no | yes |
| *viridissimus* male | no | yes | no | no | yes |
| *woodlarkianus* female | no | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| *woodlarkianus* male | no | yes | yes | yes | yes |

## Subgenus ***Agrilus*** Curtis, 1825

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) auritinctus*** Curletti, 2003 (Fig. 15)

Holotype: New Georgia Isl. group: Gizo I. (BPBM).

Distributi,on: New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Kiunga, Fly River (BPBM).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 6.1 to 11 mm; three-coloured: head black, pronotum red, elytra black; anterior prosternal lobe widely sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytral apex with brief tip; lateroterga with golden brilliant pubescence; aedeagus as in fig. 95.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) ornatus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 16)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Amboine (MNHN).

Distribution: Amboine, Bismarck (Kerremans 1906), Celebes, Ceram, Fergusson (Kerremans 1900), Goodenough (Kerremans 1900), Laos, Myanmar, Mysole, New Britain, New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon, Taiwan, Thailand.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Astrolabe B. (ZMHB); B. Malkin (USNM); Baie de Humboldt et Dorey

(MCCI); Baitabag, prov. Madang (MCCI); Bodem (BPBM); Finschhafen (USNM); Ihu, Vailala riv. (ANIC); Kabakaul (KERREMANS 1906); Kaiser Wilhelm Land Stephansort (ZMHB); Lae (ANIC); Milne Bay (USNM); Malas (MCCI); Nadzab, Markham R. Val. (USNM); Ohu Conservation Area (coll. Horst, Berlin); Simbang (KERREMANS 1906); Jayapura Sentani, Cyclops Mts. (CHMG). Fergusson Isl. (ZMHB). Misool Isl. (MCCI). New Britain: Gazelle Pen., Warangoi (BPBM); Kukugai Vill. (ANIC).

Biology: «...extrêmement abondante à Vientiane sur les feuilles de *Pithecolobium clypearia* Benth.... obtenu d'éclosion à partir de branches de "Khok Puay", arbre au bois très dur, rarement parasité. Nous rapportons avec doute cette espèce à *Langerstroemia cochinchinensis* P.» (BAUDON 1968).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 7 to 10 mm; dark bronze colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytral pubescence in transverse undulated stripes; elytral apex sharp; aedeagus as in fig. 96.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) vestitus* Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 17)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Amboine (MNHN).

Distribution: Moluccas, New Guinea (KERREMANS 1892a and 1900), Solomon.

Distinctive principal characters: length from 8.4 to 9 mm; dark bronze colour; anterior prosternal lobe strongly sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra entirely covered of uniform grey pubescence; elytral apex pointed, with mucro placed on external edge.

Remarks. Except the elytral pubescence, I haven't found any difference from *A. ornatus* Deyrolle. One specimen coming from Solomon Isl. (Florida Isl., new for Solomon fauna) was mixed up with a long series -40 specimens- of *A. ornatus* (same locality, same date of capture, same collector).

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) acutus* (Thunberg, 1787) (Fig. 18)

*Buprestis acuta* Thunberg, 1787

syn. *armatus* (Weber, 1801)

syn. *cupreopunctatus* (Herbst, 1801)
syn. *spinosus* (Fabricius, 1801)
syn. *pulchellus* (Kirby, 1818)
syn. *frater* Deyrolle, 1864
syn. *menadoensis* Obenberger, 1924

Lectotype (JENDEK 2004): type locality not given (UZIU).

Distribution: Ambon, Bali, Borneo, Ceram, India, Java, Lombok, Luzon, Maktian, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Turkestan.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Japen Serui, Ambaidiru (CHMG); Kebar Val., W of Manokwari (BPBM); Mom (MNHN); Sansapore (USNM).

Distinctive principal characters: length 6.5 - 8.5 mm; vertex bilobate; colour green or blue or violet; anterior prosternal lobe rounded; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with two transversal stripes of white pubescence after middle and at 2/3 of length; elytral apex with long acute mucro on external margin; aedeagus as in fig. 132.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***ophidius*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 19)

Holotype ♂: Nouv.[elle] Guinée, Baie de Geelvink, Raffray & Maindron, 1878 (MCCI). Paratype ♀: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiṭeta, Fog AR52-4, 17.V.1996, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB).

Description of the holotype. Length 7.4 mm. Colour dark bronze dorsally. Body very slender and lengthened, similar to the form of the species belonging to the subgenus *Agrartus*.

Head with vertex sulcate in middle, width only 1/5 of that of anterior margin of pronotum. Large and protruding eyes. Frons narrow, green emerald, with white ivory pubescence in basal part only. Clypeus elongate, without transversal carina. Antennae serrate from article 5th, with distal articles very expanded.

Pronotum narrowed, wider in anterior part, with lateral margins sinuate before base, forming acute posterior angles. Anterior edge strongly protruding in middle, between eyes. Disc irregular, flattened at the sides, with a deep and wide longitudinal sulcus in middle. Premarginal carinula not entire, curved, length half of pronotum. Lateral carinae joined before base. Anterior prosternal lobe weakly sinuate in middle of anterior edge.

Scutellum small, protruding, transversely carinate.

Elytra sinuate beyond humeral callus. Apex concave, with 2 stout mucros, the external longer and larger than the internal. Disc with 12 (6+6) white pubescent spots along suture and other 4 (2+2) identical spots at the edges, that, joined to the corresponding inner spots, form two transverse striae before apex.

Mesosternum more pubescent than metasternum. Apex of last visible ventrite rounded. A brief mucro at apex of last visible tergite.

Legs elongate, cupreous. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia, with basal article as long as the sum of the following three. All claws bifid. Aedeagus slightly asymmetric, sclerotized, black, with median lobe acute. Parameres with a swelling at external edge, after the half (fig. 97).

Description of the paratype. Length 5.2 mm. The paratype female has frons more rounded and furrow of vertex less evident, frons metallic brown and all claws mucronate.

Etymology. The very elongate and thin body is reminiscent of a snake (suborder Ophidia).

Remarks. *Agrilus ophidius* n. sp. is very similar to *Agrilus incompositus* Curletti, 2003 described from Solomon islands. The principal differences are in the antennal shape, pronotum sulcus and sculpture, claws conformation and aedeagus.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) occipitalis*** Eschscholtz, 1822 (Fig. 20)

syn. *occipitalis* Gory, 1841

syn. *marmoreus* Deyrolle, 1864 (type in MNHN) **n. syn.**

syn. *nitidus* Kerremans, 1898 (type in BMNH).

syn. *kurandae* Obenberger, 1923 (type in NMPC).

syn. *korenskyi* Obenberger, 1923 (type in NMPC).

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Manille (BMNH).

Distribution: Australia, Bachtian, Home Island, Mysole, New Guinea, Philippines, Saipan. Imported in Cina and Turkestan (OBENBERGER 1936a).

Further material examined. Amboine Isl. (BPBM). New Guinea: Eramboe 80 km ex Merauke (BPBM); Ilamo Farm (RHMP); Kapaur (ZMHB); Popondetta (RHMP); Wewak, 15 km S (RHMP).

Biology: reared from *Citrus* sp. (HAWKESWOOD T. J. & TURNER J. R. 1994; CURLETTI 2001). In some occasions may damage the crops (ANONYMOUS 1969 and 1971).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 7 to 8.5 mm; colour dark green; anterior prosternal lobe rounded and entire; premarginal carinula entire; elytral pubescence with disordered spots; elytral apex rounded; aedeagus as in fig. 98.

Remarks. As mentioned in a previous work (CURLETTI 2001), I can confirm the new synonymy after examination of specimens compared to the type.

This is the species living in New Guinea with larger diffusion in Oriental and Australian regions.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) anabates*** Obenberger, 1924 (Fig. 21)

Type: N. Guinée (NMPC).

Distinctive principal characters: length 7.5 mm; uniform green colour; anterior prosternal lobe rounded, entire; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with white pubescence at the vertex, along the suture; elytral apex rounded, microdenticulate.

Remarks. Species known from the type male only. The aedeagus was not extracted for avoiding a damage to the specimen.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) punctifrons*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 22)

Lectotype ♀ (JENDEK 1998): Mysole Isl. (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl., Solomon? (CURLETTI 2003).

Distinctive principal characters: length 8.9 mm; pronotum and head green-bronze, elytra dark red-violet; anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with white pubescence at apex, along suture; elytral apex denticulate, with a largest obtuse brief mucro in the middle.

Remarks. Male unknown.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) anachlorus*** Obenberger, 1924 (Fig. 23)

Syntype ♀: Südneuguinea (NMPC).

Further material examined. Nabire, 2.IX.1962 (MCCI) ; Sepik West, Vanimo Denake Range (CHMG).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 8.9 to 9.3 mm; dorsal green colour; anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with white caducous variable pubescence, in the type visible before the middle, going up with thin line along the suture, as far as the humeral callus. Other pubescence is visible at 3/4, arriving to the apex; elytral apex denticulate, with a larger obtuse mucro in the middle.

Remarks. For the form of body, dimension and absence of premarginal carinula, *A. anachlorus* belongs to the *A. anabates* group. For the elytral apex it is very near to *A. punctifrons* Deyrolle, but it differs from this last species in the pubescence (that is in the apex only for the Deyrolle's species) and in the colour of elytra. Male unknown.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) missanus* n. sp.** (Fig. 83)

Holotype ♂: Canopy Mission P[apua] N[ew] G[uinea], Madang province, Baiteta, Fog M2, 30.III.1993, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratypes: 1 ♀, idem (MCCI); 1 ♀, same locality and collector, Fog H2-68, 1.VII.1993 (IRSNB).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.1 mm. Dorsal colour bronze, with elytra darker, almost black.

Head with vertex 1/3 width of anterior margin of pronotum, furrowed, with small rounded periocular crests. Frons green, with sericeous sculpture, glabrous, with exception of some scattered hairs at base, on the clypeus, that is transversely carinate. Eyes large, elongate.

Pronotum transverse, wider anteriorly; lateral edges right, but a little sinuate before the posterior angles that are nearly acute. Disc glabrous, convex in middle, depressed at base. Sculpture composed by very superficial transverse striae, alternate to deep points more concentrate at base and at sides. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carinae joined at base. Anterior edge of anterior prosternal lobe sinuate. Prosternal plate slightly rhomboidal.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex having a strong serration. Disc with white pubescence covering apical 1/4; another transverse pubescent stripe before middle.

Apical edge of last visible tergite prolonged in a short mucro.

Ventral side black, with brief white pubescence, more brilliant and denser on mesosternum.

Legs metallic green, with all claws simply mucronate. Metatarsus brief, with the basal tarsomere as long as the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus lengthened, narrow and parallel. Median lobe with acute apex (fig. 134).

Description of the paratypes. Length 2.9 and 3.2 mm. The pubescence at the base of the frons is more visible, forming a line covering the clypeus entirely. Other differences are sexual: the frons is cupreous and the apical edge of the last visible tergite is regularly acuminate, not forming a short tooth.

Etymology. This species is named after the collector, dr. Olivier Missa, esteemed colleague well known for his careful researches on African and Pacific forests.

Remarks. The absence of premarginal carinula, added to presence of two levels of pubescence at the elytra, which the basal forms transverse stripe before the middle, make this species unique in the New Guinean fauna.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) pretiosus pretiosus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 24)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998, sex not examined): Batchian I. (MNHN).

Distribution: Batchian I., Biak I.

Further material examined. Biak Isl.: Mokmer, (MNHN and MCCI).

Distinctive principal characters: stumpy form; length from 4 to 5.2 mm; head black, pronotum and basal half of elytra emerald green, apical half of elytra green; two pubescent spots of white pubescence on elytra, in middle and before apex; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate; aedeagus as in fig. 99.

Remarks. *Agrilus pretiosus* is a vicarious species of *A. walesicus* Obenberger, 1923 (= *A. semiviridis* Carter, 1924) from North Australia and of *A. iucundus* Curletti, 2003 from Solomon Islands, both very similar in pattern colour and shape.

New for New Guinea fauna.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) pretiosus buloticus* n. ssp. (Fig. 25)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Heads hump LA. Bulolo, m 0157, sticky trap from fire damage area, 12.XII.1972, Fr. Wylie & P. Shanahan legg. (BPBM). Paratype ♀, idem (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.2 mm. Brilliant, dorsally three coloured: head black, pronotum redbrick with green reflections, first half of elytra pale green, apical half of elytra black.

Eyes few visible in dorsal view, with vertex wide more than 2/3 of anterior margin of pronotum. Frons green, glabrous. Clypeus in relief with regard to frons. Antennae short, reaching just to the pronotum.

Pronotum transverse, a little arcuate at lateral margin, sinuate before posterior angles that are acute, with green reflections at sides. Disc convex, with only a broad and superficial depression before scutellum. Premarginal carinula thin, curved, as long as 1/3 of the pronotum. Marginal carinae sinuous, joined posteriorly. In profile the integument appears green. Sculpture with transverse dense striae. Anterior edge of prosternal lobe sinuous.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with two spots of white pubescence: the first larger, in middle, at end of green colour, the second, elongate, at apex, in the black colour. The posterior black colour extends to the callus along the margins. Apex rounded, microdenticulate.

Sterna black, with brief regular white pubescence. Legs green; posterior femurs large. All claws mucronate. Metatarsomere short, with the first article as long as the sum of the following two.

Aedeagus parallel, with penis diaphanous (fig. 100).

Description of the paratype. Length 3.4 mm. The female has the pronotum black, like the frons. The metatarsi are shorter, but with the first tarsomere as long as the sum of the following three.

Etymology. From type locality.

Remarks. This new subspecies differs from the nominotypical subspecies by the sexual dichroism, having the frons and pronotum red in the ♂, black in the ♀, and above all by the different shape of aedeagus, that has more stumpy form, with less elongate and thin profile, and apex of parameres less acute.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***biakanus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 26)

Holotype ♂: Mokmer, Biak Isl., N.G., Jan. 1945, J. Helfer coll. (MNHN). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, idem (MNHN, MSNG and MCCI); 2 ♀♀: New Guinea, Neth. Biak I., Mangrowawa, 50-100 m, 31.V.1959, T.C. Maa coll. (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 8 mm. Dorsal green colour. Glabrous.

Head rounded, with eyes not protruding. Vertex width 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum, little furrowed. Frons emerald green, glabrous. Clypeus prominent and separate from frons by a transverse carina.

Pronotum glabrous. Lateral margins not very arcuate, largest width in middle, with posterior angles right. Sculpture regular, thickened and transverse. Premarginal carinulae strong, arcuate to half of length of pronotum, then parallel to lateral carina to which they join anteriorly. Lateral and sublateral carinae sinuate, joined at 1/3 from base. Anterior prosternal lobe rounded and entire. Prosternal plate broad and flattened.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex rounded and microdenticulate.

Sterna black, with white, regular, brief pubescence. Last visible tergum with subacute, protruding apex.

Legs metallic green. Anterior claws bifid, median and posterior mucronate. First metatarsomere as long as the sum of following three.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 6.9 to 9.2 mm.

The sexual dimorphism is not very accentuated: the females have all claws mucronate and prosternal plate glabrous. Aedeagus sclerotized, elongate and thin (fig. 101).

Etymology. From the type locality.

Remarks. This species is near to *A. anabates, A. anachlorus, A. punctifrons*, but differs from these species by having premarginal carinula. From Biak Isl. *A. viridicellus* is also described. This last differs by having pronotum gold and elytra black or blue, anterior prosternal lobe sinuate, a stripe of longitudinal pubescence at the elytral apex, the first metatarsomere shorter (1 = 2+3).

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) viridicellus*** Cobos, 1964 (Fig. 27)

Holotype: Nueva Guinea, Mokmer, Biaki (CAS).

Distribution: Aru Isl. (ANIC, MCCI); New Guinea.

Distinctive principal characters: length from 8.2 to 8.7 mm; pronotum gold-bronze, elytra dark-green or dark-blue; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula no entire; elytra with white pubescence at the apex only, along the suture; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) nigerrimus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 28)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (NMHN).

Distinctive principal characters: length 5.8 mm; black colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula not entire; elytra with grey pubescence at the apex, and briefly along the external edge; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate.

Remarks. This species is known from the lectotype female only.

The elytral pubescence could be denser and partially lost by bad preservation: in fact other short pubescence is observable in the right humeral callus.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) pudoratus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 29)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, NE Maprik, 150 m, XII.29–I.17.'60, T. C. Maa leg. (BPBM). Paratype ♀: New Guinea, Neth. Waris, S of Hollandia, 450-500 m, VIII.16-23.1959, T. C. Maa leg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.7 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Vertex furrowed, width about 1/6 of the anterior margin of pronotum, with small periocular margins. Eyes large, projecting. Frons dark green, without sculpture, shiny and smoothed. Yellow pubescence at base, before the clypeus that is carinate.

Pronotum trapezoidal, larger at base, with lateral margin right and basal angle acute. Disc with a longitudinal sulcus in middle, wider and deeper at base. Premarginal carinula large, well defined at base only, then replaced by an elongate swelling arriving to the anterior part of pronotum. Sculpture present in sulcus and along premarginal carinula only, composed of elongate punctures, with no transverse wrinkles. Lateral carinae straight, joined at base, very divergent anteriorly. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate. Prosternal plate large and wide.

Scutellum transverse and carinate.

Elytra with each apex rounded and microdenticulate. Disc with white pubescence at the apical third only.

Terga with uniform, brief, white pubescence.

Anterior claws bifid. Metatarsus short, but with first metatarsomere as long as sum of the following four. Aedeagus with oval-shape contour (fig. 102).

Description of the paratype. Length 4.5 mm. The differences are sexual: frons black and anterior claws mucronate.

Etymology. For the elytral pubescence covering the apex, under which there is the last tergum containing the genitalia.

Remarks. The nearest species to *A. pudoratus* n. sp. is *A. nigerrimus* Deyrolle, from Misool Isl. The Deyrolle's species differs by wider vertex, pronotum sculpture composed of transversal striae, lateral margins of pronotum more curved, premarginal carinula well defined, prosternal plate rhomboidal.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) rugiplumbeus*** Cobos, 1974 (Fig. 30)

Holotype: New Guinea, Finchaffen (CAS).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Astrolabe B. (ZMHB); Kaiser Wilh. Land Stephansord (ZMHB); Watut (BPBM); Wau, Kunai Creek (BPBM).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 6.9 to 7.5 mm; pronotum red-copper, elytra black; premarginal carinula entire; anterior prosternal lobe rounded and entire; elytra glabrous; apex with a tip in middle; aedeagus as in fig. 103.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) nigroaeneus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 31)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Waigiou (MNHN).

Distinctive principal characters: length 6 mm; black colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with a glabrous transversal stripe at 3/4 of length; elytral apex sinuate, with two short mucros.

Remarks. This species is similar to *A. funebris* Deyrolle, but differs by the vertex more narrow, the form of elytral apex and by the lateral carinae of pronotum, that are divided from the base (*A. funebris* has lateral carinae joined at the base).

Species known in the type ♂ only.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) giraffa*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 32)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, IV.1993, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratype ♀, idem, Fog M1, 29.VI.1994 (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.5 mm. Colour bronze dorsally, with green reflections at the anterior sides of pronotum. Pubescence at the elytra only, leaving a glabrous transverse stripe at 3/4 of length and 2 (1+1) glabrous areas at sides, behind humeral callus.

Head furrowed in middle, vertex half as wide as anterior edge of pronotum. Frons metallic green, with sericeous sculpture, without carina at clypeus. Pubescence at base only.

Pronotum very elongate, wider anteriorly, regularly narrowed at base, with posterior angles obtuse. Disc convex, swollen, depressed at sides only. Sculpture with striae superficial, serrate and transverse. Premarginal carina entire, joined to lateral margin at 1/3 anteriorly. Marginal carinae with the same basal origin. Anterior prosternal lobe short and small, with anterior margin sinuate.

Scutellum small, trapezoidal, transversely carinate.

Elytra with apices rounded and microdenticulate. Disc two-coloured: the anterior pubescence, longer than half of elytra, forming a metallic bronze "X" on integument; the posterior pubescence forming a transverse stripe before apex, on dark bronze (nearly black) integument.

Apical visible ventrite protruding, longer than elytra. Apex of last visible ventrite rounded. Mesosternum more pubescent than pro- and metasternum.

All claws mucronate. Metatarsus elongate: first metatarsomere as long as the sum of the following four.

Aedeagus black, elongate, with median lobe rounded (fig. 104).

Description of the paratype. Length 4.3 mm. The female has frons black. The apical pubescence of elytra forms an upside-down triangle.

Etymology. For the very elongate pronotum.

Remarks. For the elongate pronotum and the form of pubescence on elytra, this species is similar to a group of species well represented in Australian fauna. For the elytra two-coloured, *A. giraffa* n. sp. is similar to *A. fassatii* Obenberger, 1959 and *A. deauratus* Macleay, 1872. Both these Australian species are easily distinguishable for having the elytral apices not rounded. In contrast, *Agrilus numbat* Curletti, 2001 from Northern Australia has rounded apices, but elytra uniform brown, pronotum less elongate, with different sculpture.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) funebris*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 33)

syn. *eupoetus* Obenberger, 1924 (type: Roro Isl. - NMPC) **n. syn.**

syn. *cairnsensis* Obenberger, 1959 (type: Cairns - NMPC) **n. syn.**

syn. *cairnensis* Obenberger, 1959 (incorrect original spelling).

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Aru (MNHN).

Distribution: Australia, Biak Isl., New Britain, New Guinea, Solomon, ?Woodlark.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Angoram, NE Sepik (BPBM); Brown River (BPBM); Bulolo (BPBM); Busu R., E of Lae (BPBM); Goilala, Loloipa (BPBM); Karawari lodge, East Sepik province, Amboin Patrol Post (USNM); Kebar Val, W of Manokwari (BPBM); Lae (BPBM); Missim Mt. (BPBM); Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay (BPBM); Nadzab, Markham (USNM); Nimbokrang Umgebung v. Genyem (ZMHB); Ooomsis, Morobe prov. (BPBM); Popondetta (BPBM); Rino, 2 km W (RHMP); Standlagera, Aprilfl. (ZMHB); Tokadu, Lakekamu Basin, (CHMG); Wanuma, Madang Distr. (BPBM); Waris, S of Hollandia (BPBM); Wau (BPBM). Biak Isl.: Damar Forest (BPBM); Mokmer (MCCI). New Britain: Gazelle Pen., St. Paul's (BPBM).

Biology: some adults were found fogging the canopy of *Castanopsis acuminatissima* (Oomsis and Wau) and *Lithocarpus* sp. (Mt. Missim).

Principal distinctive characters: length from 4.5 to 5.5 mm; colour dark bronze or black; frons green in the male, yellow bronze in the female; anterior prosternal lobe imperceptibly sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with a transverse glabrous stripe at the apical 2/3; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate; aedeagus as in fig. 105.

Remarks. The indication of *A. nigritus* Kerremans, 1895 from Woodlark (KERREMANS 1900a) is probably referable to *A. funebris*. *A. nigritus* lives in W Indonesia, and personally I have never seen this species from New Guinea or nearest islands.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) anthracinus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 34)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: New Guinea, Misool Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Bokondini, 40 km N Baliem Val. (BPBM); Eramboe, 80 km ex Merauke (BPBM); Nadzab (MCCI); Nadzab, Markham (USNM); Wanuma, Madang Distr. (RHMP).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 3.8 to 5.1 mm; colour black; anterior prosternal lobe entire, rounded; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with one or two glabrous transverse stripes; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate; aedeagus as in fig. 106.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) yulensis*** Obenberger, 1924 (Fig. 35)

Type: Yule Isl. (NMPC).

Distribution: Yule Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 5 mm; colour black; anterior prosternal lobe rounded; prosternal plate rhomboidal; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with transverse glabrous stripe at 2/3; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate.

Remarks. This species, known from the type ♀ only, is very similar to *A. anthracinus* Deyrolle. It differs by the body more stumpy, by periocular margin more pronounced and by the humeral callus with a carina. May be an endemic form of Deyrolle's species, endemic of Yule Isl., or simply an individual aberration.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) olympicus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 36)

Lectotype ♀ (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 7.8 mm; blue colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula not entire, interrupted before the middle; elytra with transverse glabrous stripe at 2/3 of length; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate.

Remarks. Species known from the type only.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) spinipes*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 37)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 4.5 mm; black colour; anterior prosternal lobe rounded, with a small incision in middle of anterior margin; premarginal carinula absent; elytra glabrous, but with visible white pubescence at right humeral callus and at apex of left elytron; elytral apex denticulate, with a larger obtuse tip; femora with an obtuse tooth at base of inferior margin.

Remarks. This species is known from the type ♀ only. The elytral pubescence is doubtful and may be absent because of bad conservation: also the original description quote «près de la suture, à l'extrémité et avant leur milieu, on aperçoit quelques vestiges des poils squamiformes blanchâtres; peut-être est-ce le restant d'un dessin analogue à celui de l'espèce précédente [*A. dentipes* Deyrolle]».

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) cuneiformis* Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 38)

syn. *Agrilus mysolensis* Obenberger, 1936 (Type: NMPC) **n. syn.**

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl., New Guinea?

Further material examined. New Guinea: Morobe prov., Oomsis (MCCI).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 4.3 to 4.5 mm; dark bronze colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; three stripes of white pubescence on elytra: at the base, in middle and at the apex; elytral apex forming a concave sinuosity, with short mucros at two extremities; aedeagus as in fig. 135.

Remarks. The two syntypes of *A. mysolensis* are males, with green frons, in contrast to the female type of *A. cuneiformis*, with bronze frons. This sexual dimorphism may be the cause of the Obenberger mistake.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) swifti* **n. sp.** (Fig. 39)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe prov., Mt. Missim, 1350 m, 19.VIII.1988, Tree #12, Tray #7, *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, P. Swift coll. (BPBM). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, idem, with dates from 19 and 20.VIII.1988, and variation on tree and tray #numbers (BPBM, MSNG and MCCI); 1 ♀ idem, 22.VIII.1988, *Calophyllum* sp., Tree #17, Tray # 8, P. Swift and A. Allison colls. (BPBM); 1 ♀ Morobe prov., Wau, Namie Road, 1240 m, 23.VI.1964, pyrethrum fog *Castanopsis acuminatissima* (RHMP).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.4 mm. Colour bronze, with darker elytra.

Vertex furrowed in middle, 1/3 the width of anterior edge of pronotum. Frons flat, green, with sculpture giving sericeous appearance. White brilliant pubescence at the base only. Clypeus separated by frons by a transverse carina. Antennae thin and longer than the pronotum.

Pronotum with lateral margins weakly arcuate, larger anteriorly, with posterior angles obtuse. Sculpture regular but superficial and obsolete. Premarginal carinula entire, confluent with the lateral margin at half of length. Marginal carinae very close posteriorly, but not joined. Submarginal carina obliterated in anterior part. Anterior edge of prosternal lobe slightly sinuate.

Scutellum with a transverse carina.

Elytra darker than pronotum, with apex truncate and microdenticulate. A transverse stripe of white pubescence at base and in middle, same pubescence at apex, covering the last quarter.

Inferior side almost glabrous. Long metatarsomeres, with the basal article longer than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3.2 to 3.7 mm. One specimen has yellow pubescence at base of frons. Females are distinguishable by the bronze frons, Aedeagus (fig. 108) with parameres elongate at apex, hiding the penis that is visible on the ventral side only.

Etymology. Named after the collector, P. Swift.

Remarks. For the three pubescent spots on the elytra and for sculpture characters, *A. swifti* n. sp. is very near to *A. cuneiformis* Deyrolle which may be the vicariant species in New Guinea. This last differs for the wider vertex, more transverse pronotum, elytral apex sinuate.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) satyrus* n. sp.** (Fig. 40)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Oomsis, 530 m, 4.IX.1988, ex *Lithocarpus* sp., Allison & P. Swift (BPBM).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, idem, *Lithocarpus* sp., respectively 3, 4, 9.IX.1988 (BPBM & MCCI). 1 ♀, idem, 11.IV.1988, *Anisoptera thurifera* (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 2.8 mm. Colour brilliant bronze. Very similar to *A. swifti* n. sp. in dimension, body, look, colour, pubescence. The bigger differences are in the elytral apex that is not truncate, but transversely sinuate, with two little tips at the angles and in the more striate pronotum sculpture.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 2.8 to 3.2 mm. The females have green frons like the males, but the sculpture is less sericeous, more smooth. Aedeagus with parameres slender and parallel (fig. 109).

Etymology. In Latin and Greek mythology, "Satyri" were divine forest-dwellers, tempters of Nymphs virginal virtues.

Remarks. As in the description, *A. satyrus* n. sp. is very similar to and may be confused with *A. swifti* n. sp., but it differs from the latter for elytral apex, pronotum sculpture, sexual dimorphism less evident (with females with green frons) and aedeagus structure. *A. satyrus* may be a vicariant species of *A. cuneiformis* Deyrolle from Mysole Isl. This latter is larger, with black opaque integument, frons more flattened, pronotum shorter and more transverse.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) subtrifasciatus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 41)

syn. *Agrilus bestiola* Obenberger, 1936 (Type NMPC) **n. syn.**

Lectotype ♀ (Jendek 1998): N. Guinée, (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl., New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Daradae Pl'n, 80 km N of Port Moresby (MCCI). Misool Isl. (type of *A. bestiola*).

Biology: unknown. The specimen coming from Daradae was found sweeping.

Distinctive principal characters: length from 3.1 to 3.2 mm; colour black; anterior half of pronotum smooth, without sculpture;

posterior half with serial punctures only; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; prosternal plate enlarged at the apex; elytra with three white pubescent stripes: at 1/3, after the middle and before apex; elytral apex rounded.

Remarks. Male unknown. The Obenberger's type is in very bad condition and the pubescent stripes of elytra are not observable.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) striatus* **n. sp.** (Fig. 42)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1750-1900 m, 11.VIII.'62, J. Sedlacek leg. (BPBM). Paratype ♀, idem (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.5 mm. Colour dark bronze dorsally.

Vertex furrowed, with periocular crests, as wide as 1/3 of the anterior margin of pronotum, flattened in dorsal view. Frons sericeous green, glabrous. Clypeus without transverse carina. Eyes large.

Lateral margins of pronotum straight in anterior half, then narrowed, but with posterior angles right. Disc more gibbous anteriorly, depressed at base, with a further longitudinal depression in middle, deeper at base. Sculpture composed by transversal superficial striae. Premarginal carinula entire. Lateral carinae less divaricated anteriorly, joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe rounded, with a little incision in middle of anterior margin.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex cut obliquely. Surface with three transverse stripes of white pubescence: at base, at the half and at apex; median stripe forming a W, the apical more wide, the basal less visible; the basal and the median joined by a longitudinal stripe along suture.

Sterna with regular white pubescence. Anterior and median legs with internal claw bifid, external mucronate; posterior legs with both internal and external legs mucronate. First metatarsomere as long as the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus fig. 110.

Description of the paratype. Length 3.9 mm. Excluding the characters that are surely attributable to sexual dimorphism (frons black and all claws mucronate), this specimen has frons furrowed, but lacks periocular crests. The median pubescence of elytra (that forms a W) goes up, along the suture, to basal stripe. The lateral margins of pronotum are regularly narrowed towards base. The elytral apex is right cut and denticulate.

Etymology. This species is named after the three elytral stripes.

Remarks. The holotype male is in poorer condition than the paratype female: this may explain some differences, especially in the elytral pubescence. Anyway, for the form of median pubescence of elytra and the pronotal depressions this species is unmistakable among the New Guinean species having three pubescent stripes on the elytra.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) nocturnus* n. sp.** (Fig. 43)

Holotype ♀: SE of Mamai Pltn., E of Port Glasgow, 150 m, 31.I.1965. R. Straatman, light trap leg. (BPBM). Paratype ♀: SE Moresby, Brown R., 10 m, 16.XII.1964, J. Sedlacek coll. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.2 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Head rounded in dorsal view, with vertex slightly protruding, 1/4 as wide as the anterior margin of pronotum. Large eyes. Frons without sculpture, with dark red wine reflections. Clypeus without transverse carina. Very shining white pubescence at vertex and at base.

Pronotum widest in middle, but with margins weakly arcuate and posterior angle obtuse. Anterior margin produced in middle, between eyes. Disc gibbous in middle, strongly depressed at sides. Sculpture without striae, made up of elongate punctures more thickened posteriorly and absent anteriorly. Very shining white pubescence in lateral depressions, composed by elongate transverse bristles that cover integument. Premarginal carinula entire, joined to lateral margin at half of length. Marginal carinae very open anteriorly and not joined posteriorly. Anterior prosternal lobe with anterior edge sinuate in middle.

Scutellum not very transverse, pentagonal, with transversal carina placed posteriorly.

Elytra with apex denticulate, cut obliquely. Disc with 3 pairs of white brilliant pubescent spots: the first, elongate, before middle, the second, transverse, after the middle, the third, larger, at apex.

Ventral side with the same pubescence of the dorsal side, covering metacoxa and metepisternum. A spot of pubescence also at first laterotergum.

Legs black. Metafemora enlarged and globose. Metatarsomere short, with first tarsomere as long as the sum of the following two.

Description of the paratype. Length 3.0 mm. The head is more protruding, like a bump. The frons is black. The apex is more rounded. Pubescence and sculpture as in holotype.

Etymology. The holotype was collected at night, with light trap.

Remarks. The pubescence and the pronotal shape make this species unique in the New Guinean fauna.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) lithocarpi* n. sp.** (Fig. 44)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Oomsis, 540 m, 7.IX.1988, tree 29, tray 26, *Lithocarpus* sp., A. Allison & P. Swift legg. (BPBM).

Description. Length 2.9 mm. Stumpy form. Colour black dorsally, spotted with brilliant white pubescence.

Head rounded in dorsal view. Vertex weakly furrowed, as wide as 1/3 of anterior edge of pronotum, with scattered white pubescence. Frons black with green reflection, smooth, glabrous, with exception of a basal stripe of yellow pubescence covering clypeus and extending partially up to the internal edge of eyes.

Pronotum rectangular, with lateral edges straight and parallel. Disc with a rounded depression before scutellum. Striae transverse and superficial. A spot of white pubescence in the anterior angle. Premarginal carinula interrupted before the middle of pronotum, bisecting the posterior angle. Lateral carinae joined before base. Anterior prosternal lobe rounded.

Scutellum with transverse carina placed anteriorly, next to anterior edge.

Elytra with apex obtuse, truncate-rounded, covered of white brilliant pubescence. Other than the apex, other four (2+2) rounded pubescent white spots are in humeral callus and just before the middle of length.

Sterna with white regular pubescence, with exception of metacoxa, where it is denser, as in the first laterotergum. Apex of last visible ventrite sinuate.

Legs short, black. First metatarsomere shorter than the sum of the following three. Anterior claws bifid. Aedeagus with a little mucro at apex (fig. 111).

Etymology. From the tree where the type was collected.

Remarks. For dimensions, body form and pubescent spots, this species is near to *A. nocturnus* n. sp. Anyway, *A. lithocarpi* n. sp. is immediately separable for having the pubescent spot in the anterior angle of pronotum, the first couple of elytral spots in the humeral callus, the second before the middle; in contrast, *A. nocturnus* has pronotal pubescence at the base, the first couple of elytral pubescent spots before the middle and the second at 3/4 from base.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***baitetanus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 45)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, Fog AR44, 18.IV.1996, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, idem, Fog AR66, 16.VII.1996 (MCCI and IRSNB).

Description of the holotype. Length 2.7 mm. Stumpy form. Dorsal colour dark bronze, spotted with white pubescence on elytra. Frons metallic green, with sericeous sculpture; a stripe of yellow pubescence at base, covering the clypeus. Vertex strongly depressed, as wide as 1/3 of anterior edge of pronotum.

Pronotum rectangular, with lateral edges straight and parallel. Disc glabrous, with a rounded depression before scutellum. Striae transverse and superficial. Premarginal carinula strong, prominent, not entire, bisecting posterior angle. Lateral carinae joined before base. Anterior prosternal lobe rounded.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex rounded, microdenticulate. Pubescence as in *Agrilus lithocarpi* n. sp.

Sterna glabrous, with a unique pubescent spot of brilliant pruinose white pubescence on metacoxa. Apex of last visible ventrite entire.

Anterior legs with external claw bifid, inner mucronate.

Description of the paratypes. Length 2.5 mm (♂) and 2.8 mm (♀). The female has frons bronze-brown and all claws mucronate. Aedeagus with apex of parameres squared (fig. 112).

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality.

Remarks. *A. baitetanus* n. sp. is very similar to *A. lithocarpi* n. sp.: same dimension, shape, colour, sculpture, body, pubescence. It differs only for a few characters:

| *A. baitetanus* | *A. lithocarpi* |
|---|---|
| • Vertex more depressed | • Vertex less depressed |
| • Vertex glabrous | • Vertex pubescent |
| • Frons with sericeous sculpture | • Frons smooth |
| • Pronotum glabrous | • Pronotum with pubescent spot in the anterior angle |
| • Elytral apex rounded | • Elytral apex squared |
| • Ventrites glabrous | • Ventrites pubescent |
| • Inner anterior claw mucronate in the male | • Anterior claws both bifid in the male |
| • Aedeagus with squared apex of parameres | • Aedeagus with pointed apex of parameres |

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) seminudus* n. sp. (Fig. 46)**

Holotype ♂: Canopy Mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang Province, Baiteta, Fog T2, 23.VI.1994, leg. Olivier Missa (IRSNB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, idem, Fog AR 44, 18.IV.1996 (MCCI); 1

♂, idem, VI.1996 (IRSNB); 1 ♀, idem, IV.1993 (MCCI); 1 ♂, idem, Fog M2, 30.III.1993 (IRSNB); 1 ♀, idem, Fog AR19, 17.VI.1996 (IRSNB).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.7 mm. Stumpy form, head and elytra dark bronze, pronotum coppered.

Head rounded in dorsal view, with vertex widely depressed in middle, width the half of anterior edge of pronotum. Frons metallic green, with sericeous sculpture and yellow pubescence at base only. Clypeus without carina. Eyes large. Antennae short, antennomeres rounded and clavate.

Pronotum transverse, rectangular, with lateral edges (and consequently posterior angles) straight. Disc with longitudinal depression in middle, wider at base; nearly glabrous, with hairs in the depression only. Sculpture composed only of elongate punctures, more thickened on the sides. Premarginal carinula strong, entire, joined anteriorly to lateral margin. Anterior margin of prosternal lobe rounded, slightly incised in middle. Marginal carinae anteriorly divaricated, joined at the base.

Elytra with apex short and truncate. Disc with posterior half covered by regular very brilliant white pubescence. Pubescence less brilliant, better visible in profile, in the humeral callus, prolonged along the suture, up to 1/3 from base.

Ventral surface dark cupreous, with short white pubescence. Apex of last ventrite rounded.

All claws mucronate. Metatarsus short, with first metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following two.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3.3 to 3.6 mm. In two paratypes the basal pubescence of elytra is more brilliant and present in the humeral callus only.

Aedeagus slender and elongate, median lobe rounded (fig. 113).

Etymology. For the elytral pubescence, covering only a fraction of the disc.

Remarks. The pronotal structure together with the elytral pubescence pattern make this species unmistakable in the New Guinean fauna.

***Agrilus (Agrilus)* *sedlaceki* n. sp.** (Fig. 47)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1750-1900 m, 11.VIII.1962, J. Sedlacek leg. (BPBM); Paratypes: 1 ♀, idem, 1900 m, 1.VIII.1955, J.L. Gressitt leg. (MCCI); 1 ♀, idem, 1800-1900 m, 2-3.VIII.1962, J. Sedlacek leg. (BPBM); 1 ♀, idem, 1850 m, 12.VII-4.VIII.'62. Sedlacek leg. (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.4 mm. Colour dark bronze, almost black.

Vertex largely sulcate, less than 1/3 the width of anterior margin of pronotum. Frons microsculptured, sericeous, green, with yellow pubescence at the base only. Clypeus with transverse carina. Antennae with first and second antennomeres larger than the following four, dentate from the article 4th. Eyes large, but not projecting in dorsal view.

Pronotum squared, with posterior angles right. Very skin-deep sculpture, at the basal lateral sides reduced to simple elongate punctures. Disc transversely depressed before base, also with a large longitudinal sulcus in the middle. Pubescence observable in central sulcus and posterior angles. Premarginal carinula thickened, as long as 1/2 of pronotum, but not joined to lateral margin. Lateral carinae joined at base. Margin of anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate in middle.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex rounded and denticulate, with a larger tooth in the middle. Disc with large glabrous transverse stripe at 2/3. Apical part covered by brilliant white pubescence. Anterior part with the same pubescence forming an upside down T, that is to say only present along the suture at the base.

Abdomen with uniform short white pubescence.

Legs with bronze reflections. Protarsus with internal claw bifid, external mucronate. Meso- and metatarsus with all claws mucronate. First metatarsomere shorter than the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus well sclerotized, penis with rounded apex (fig. 114).

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3.7 to 3.8 mm.

The only differences are sexual: the females have frons black and all claws mucronate.

Etymology. This species is named after the collector, J. Sedlacek.

Remarks. This species is near *A. anthracinus* Deyrolle, which differs by pronotum sculpture, premarginal carinula entire, gular lobe rounded, elytral apex regularly rounded and microdenticulate.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) vulcanus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 48)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 5.5 mm; dark bronze colour; anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytral pubescence visible along the suture only, but interrupted at apical 3/4. Elytral apex forming a concave sinuosity, with short mucros at two extremities.

Remarks. Only the type ♀ is known.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) normanbyanus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 49)

Holotype ♀: New Guinea, Papua, Normanby I., Wakaiuna, Sewa Bay, Dec. 1-10.1956, W. W. Brandt collector (BPBM). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, idem, but with different dates: 2 specimens collected at Nov. 1-5.1956 (BPBM) and 1 at Nov. 21-30.1956 (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.6 mm. Colour bronze, with darker pronotum.

Vertex width less than 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum, broadly furrowed, with periocular crests well evident. Frons smooth, with cupreous reflections at base, where a short white pubescence is visible. Clypeus with obsolete transverse carina. Eyes very large.

Pronotum wider anteriorly; lateral margins straight, with posterior angles obtuse. Anterior margin produced in middle, between the eyes. Sculpture without striae, but only composed of isolated points, more thickened at the base, along the lateral margin. Premarginal carinula entire. Disc convex in middle, depressed at the sides, covered by a regular, thin, grey, little visible pubescence. Lateral carinae joined at base. Anterior margin of anterior prosternal lobe lightly sinuate.

Scutellum transverse, carinate.

Elytra entirely covered by regular, pale yellow pubescence. Apex squared, but with two small tips at the marginal extremities.

Ventral side with regular grey pubescence.

First metatarsomere longer than the following three. All claws mucronate.

Description of the paratypes. Length 5.2, 5.8 and 6.1 mm. No others differences with the type are observable.

Etymology. From the type locality.

Remarks. For the slender form, colour and pronotum sculpture, *A. normanbyanus* n. sp. is similar to *A. vulcanus* Deyrolle from Misool Isl. The latter differs for having vertex more rounded, elytral white pubescence visible in middle only, along the suture (and with a glabrous stripe at 3/4), apex of elytra more concave.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) cervus* n. sp.** (Fig. 50)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe prov., Mt. Missim, 1250 m, 18.VIII.1988; Tree #11 Tray #4, *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, P. Swift coll. (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♂: idem, but Tray #17 (MCCI). 1 ♂, same locality, but 1350 m, 24.VIII.1988, Tree #21, all traps *Lithocarpus* sp., A. Allison & P. Swift colls. (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.6 mm. Colour metallic bronze-cupreous dorsally.

Vertex furrowed, 1/3 of the width of anterior edge of pronotum. Frons flat, emerald green, glabrous, with microsculpture that gives sericeous reflections. Clypeus with small transverse carina at base, covered by short white pubescence, like at the cheeks. Antennae serrate from antennomere 4th, then 5th to 10th very widened, resembling the male of Palaearctic *Agrilus laticornis* (Illiger, 1803).

Pronotum flat, elongate, wider anteriorly, with lateral margins straight, to form an upside-down trapezoid. Posterior angles obtuse. Colour brilliant cupreous, with green reflections at the anterior edge.

Sculpture obsolete, with sericeous appearance. Sparse white pubescence at the base. Premarginal carinula reduced to a rudimentary and not very visible line at 3/4 of length. Marginal carinae joined at base, but with the submarginal short, half of the marginal only. Anterior edge of prosternal lobe sinuate in middle.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra darker than the pronotum, with uniform white pubescence. Apex with a small tip in middle, delimiting convex microdenticulate edge internally (between the tip and the suture) and concave microdenticulate edge externally (between the tip and the lateral margin).

Ventral side black, with uniform short white pubescence, but with a longer spot of hair in middle of basal ventrite.

Legs metallic green. First metatarsomere longer than the following three.

Aedeagus sclerotized, black, with apex of median lobe rounded and a superior bump at the base of parameres (fig. 115).

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3.6 to 3.8 mm. The paratypes have more visible and longer white pubescence on the clypeus, extended also to the base of the frons. No other differences are visible.

Biology. The types were found fogging the canopy of *Castanopsis acuminatissima*. Probably the wood of this tree feeds the larvae.

Etymology. *Cervus* is the Latin name of the stag (*Cervus elaphus*). The antennae shape resembles the stag's antler.

Remarks. The antennae shape makes this species unique in the known New Guinean fauna. The female is still unknown.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***dama*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 51)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Morobe Prov., 1.9 km E, 0.6 km N of Oomsis, Forestry Camp, 450 m, 5.III.1988; Canopy fogging, Tree #8, *Castanopsis*, tray #2, spm #9, A. Allison coll. (BPBM). Paratypes 2 ♂♂, idem, spm #8 and 10, (MCCI and BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.6 mm. Very similar to the holotype of *A. cervus* n. sp., it differs by third antennomere broader, pronotum less brilliant, total absence of premarginal carinula, elytral pubescence not entire, but interrupted at 2/3 of length and forming a transverse glabrous stripe, apex of median lobe pointed (fig. 116).

Description of the paratypes. Length 3.4 and 4 mm. Apart from the dimensions, no other differences are observable.

Biology. Probably the larva lives on *Castanopsis* sp. where the typical series was found.

Etymology. *Dama* is the Latin name of the fawn (*Dama dama*). *A. dama* n. sp. keeps to *A. cervus* n. sp. like the fawn keeps to the stag.

## ***Agrilus (Agrilus) morobensis*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 52)

Holotype ♀: New Guinea, Morobe Prov., 1.9 km E, 0.6 km N of Oomsis, Foresty Camp, 450 m, 5.III.1988, canopy fogging, tree # 8 *Castanopsis* (BPBM). Paratype ♀: Morobe Prov., Oomsis, 500 m, 4.IX.1988, *Lithocarpus* sp., A. Allison & P. Swift legg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.9 mm. Colour bronze dorsally.

Vertex furrowed, with periocular margins protruding. Frons black with red reflections at the base, where short white pubescence is visible. Clypeus with transverse carina at base. Eyes large. Basal antennomeres thin, gradually expanded toward apical antennomeres.

Pronotum trapezoidal, with basal margin shorter than the anterior. Lateral margins straight, basal angles obtuse. Disc glabrous, convex, depressed at the base only. Sculpture superficial, obscure. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carina straight, submarginal carina extending to half of length of pronotum only. Anterior prosternal lobe with anterior margin sinuate in middle.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra pubescent, with a glabrous stripe at 3/4 of length. The pubescence is white, brilliant, regular. Apex with a hollow, forming two little tips at the extremities.

Sterna with short white regular pubescence.

First metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratype. Length 3.8 mm. The only visible difference is in the apex, that has the hollow smaller and less deep.

Etymology. From type locality.

Remarks. For the elytral pubescence and for the elytral apex, A. *morobensis* n. sp. is similar to *A. dama* n. sp. Differences are in the antennae shape and in the pronotum, that in *A. dama* is longer and not trapezoidal.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) androgynus* n. sp. (Fig. 53)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, AR35, 1995, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratype ♂: idem, VI.1996, Olivier Missa leg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 5 mm. Body elongate. Head and pronotum cupreous red, elytra bronze.

Vertex 1/3 of the width of anterior margin of pronotum, very furrowed, with periocular edges strong and pronounced. Frons metallic sericeous green, white pubescent at the base. Clypeus transverse, carinate.

Pronotum wider anteriorly, with white pubescence along the sides. Lateral margins weakly arcuate, sinuate before posterior angles that are right. Disc convex in middle and depressed at the sides; sculpture composed of regular longitudinal striae. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carinae joined at the base. Anterior prosternal lobe weakly sinuate in middle of anterior edge.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra elongate, with two small tips at the apex. Disc with a longitudinal pubescent white stripe along suture, covering half of width of elytra, interrupted at 3/4 from base. At apex this pubescence covers all the surface.

Sterna nearly glabrous. Basal ventrite with two small bumps in middle. Apical margin of last visible ventrite squared. Apical margin of last visible tergite protruding and little acuminate.

Legs elongate, metallic green. Claws: anterior and median bifid, posterior mucronate. Metatarsus lengthened, nearly long as the metatibia: first article longer than the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus black, very sclerotized. Median lobe strong, thick, with a small mucro at the apex (fig. 117).

Description of the paratype. Length 4 mm. The pronotum is more red and the elytra are darker than in the holotype.

Etymology. "Androgynus" means hermaphrodite. The two paratypes are males and the female is unknown.

Remarks. In the absence of premarginal carinula and glabrous stripe at 2/3 of elytra, *A. androgynus* n. sp. is near *A. anachlorus* Obenberger, 1924, *A. dama* n. sp., *A. morobensis* n. sp. and *A. allisoni* n. sp. It differs from these species by pronotal and elytral sculpture, apex of elytra and aedeagus.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) gaylei*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 54)

Holotype ♂: Canopy mission P[apua] N[ouvelle] G[uinée], Madang province, Baiteta, Fog AR25-14, 6.VII.1995, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratype ♀, idem, MI, 17.VI.1993 (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.5 mm. Dorsal colour dark bronze.

Vertex 1/3 of the width of anterior margin of pronotum, very furrowed, with periocular edges strong and pronounced. Frons narrow, sericeous green, with white pubescence at the base only, not covering the integument. Clypeus without carina. Antennae short, metallic, dentate from article 4th.

Pronotum quadrangular; lateral margins weakly arcuate, posterior angles right. Anterior margin projecting in middle. Disc convex, depressed at the sides, with a broad, but shallow longitudinal sulcus in middle. Sculpture more concentrated at the posterior angles. Short white pubescence at the base, in the median sulcus and at the sides. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carinae separate from the base, which is very turned up. Anterior prosternal lobe weakly incised in middle of anterior edge.

Scutellum very transverse, carinate.

Elytra with rounded and microdenticulate apices. Disc pubescent, interrupted at 2/3 of length by a glabrous transverse stripe. The anterior pubescence forms a triangle with the base along the glabrous stripe; the posterior pubescence covers the entire surface.

Margin of the last visible ventrite with a brief blunt tip. Ventrites metallic bronze, glabrous. Apex of last visible ventrite squared; basal ventrite with a couple of small tubercles in middle.

Inner claw of anterior leg bifid. Metatarsus elongate; first metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Aedeagus black, sclerotized. Median lobe with rounded apex (fig.118).

Description of the paratype. Length 4.5 mm. The differences are sexual: frons copper, basal ventrite without tubercles, all claws mucronate.

Etymology. This species is named after Dr Gayle Nelson (Blue Springs, U.S.A.), estimated colleague working on American Buprestidae.

Remarks. Among the New Guinean known species without premarginal carinulae and glabrous stripe at 2/3 of length of elytra, only *A. gaylei* n. sp. has rounded elytral apex.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***allisoni*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 55)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 2070 m, 28.IX.1988, Tree #44. Tray #1 *Cryptocarya* cf. *ledermannii*, A. Allison coll. (BPBM). Paratypes 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, idem (BPBM and MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.1 mm. Colour dark bronze.

Head rounded in dorsal view, with vertex furrowed, as wide as 1/3 of the anterior edge of pronotum. Frons green, with sericeous look, yellow pubescent at base only. Clypeus without transverse carina. Long and slender antennae, reaching basal edge of pronotum.

Pronotum broader anteriorly. Lateral margins weakly arcuate, but weakly sinuate before the posterior angles, which are acute.

Sculpture superficial, with few visible transverse striae. Premarginal carinulae barely visible, but present at the base, near to lateral margin. Marginal carinae like in *A. cervus* n. sp. Anterior prosternal lobe barely sinuate.

Scutellum small, transversely carinate.

Elytra narrow and elongate. Disc with regular short yellow pubescence, absent in small spot (1+1) at 3/4 of length, near the suture. Elytra subtruncate and denticulate.

Sterna brilliant, almost glabrous. Metatarsus long, almost like the metafemur; first tarsomere as long as the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3.9 to 4 mm. In all the paratypes the elytral apex is more truncate, forming a concave sinuosity at the external side, like in *A. cervus*, also if it is not very evident. Female is distinguishable for having frons bronze, without pubescence at the base. Aedeagus as in fig. 119.

Biology. All specimens were found fogging *Cryptocarya* cf. *ledermannii* in which probably the larva lives.

Etymology. This species is named after the collector, A. Allison.

Remarks. *A. allisoni* n. sp. is similar to *A. dama* n. sp., but differs principally for having head more rounded, glabrous area at elytra reduced to one spot only (not transverse stripe) and antennae normal and not widened.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***nebulatus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 56)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 2080 m, 25.IX.1988, A. Allison & P. Swift coll., canopy fogging of *Castanopsis acuminatissima* (BPBM). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀, idem, but found at 19, 22, 23, 25, 26.IX and 1.X.1988 (BPBM, MSNG and MCCI); 1 ♂, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 1960 m, 1.X.1988, *Lithocarpus rufivillosus*, A. Allison coll. (BPBM); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Morobe Prov., Mt. Missim, 1350 m, *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, 19.VIII.1988, P. Swift coll. (BPBM); 1 ♀ idem, *Lithocarpus* sp. (BPBM); 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 2070 m, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 28.IX.1988, *Cryptocarya* cfr. *ledermannii*, A. Allison coll. (BPBM and

MCCI), 1 ♀, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 2080 m, 25.IX.1988, A. Allison coll., *Phyllocladus hypophyllus* (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.4 mm. Colour brilliant bronze.

Vertex with white sparse pubescence, as wide as 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum. Frons green, with yellow gold pubescence at base. Sculpture granulose, giving a sericeous look. Clypeus without transverse carina. Eyes large but not protruding. Antennae slender and long, extending beyond base of pronotum.

Pronotum wider anteriorly, with lateral margin weakly arcuate and posterior angles obtuse. Disc with the same pubescence as vertex. Two dimples in middle, before scutellum and after vertex. Sculpture transverse, regular, but superficial. Premarginal carina not entire, as long as 1/3 of pronotum. Marginal carinae joined at the base. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate.

Scutellum small, convex, transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex microdenticulate, subrounded, longer at the internal side, along the suture. Disc with white pubescence denser than on the pronotum, but with a rectangular glabrous spot in middle, at 1/3 from base, and 2 (1+1) oval glabrous spots at 2/3.

Ventral side with regular white pubescence.

Legs metallic green. Anterior claws with internal bifid, external mucronate. Metatarsomere short, with the first tarsomere as long as the sum of the following two.

Aedeagus sclerotized, black; parameres expanded-rounded in middle of length (fig. 120).

Description of the paratypes. Length from 3 to 3.4 mm. The majority of paratypes has the premarginal carinulae entire, joined at the margin in middle of length of pronotum. The females have frons black and anterior claws mucronate.

Etymology. All specimens were found with fogging the canopy trees. Fog in Latin is “nebula”: “nebulatus” means fogged.

Remarks. This species is very similar to *A. allisoni* n. sp., but differs principally by having diverse pronotum sculpture, presence of premarginal carinula, presence of glabrous rectangular spot in the anterior part of elytra, aedeagus with parameres more expanded in middle.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) corallinus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 57)

Holotype ♂: New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Mt. Sinewit, 14-16.XI.1962, light trap, J. Sedlacek leg. (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, idem (MCCI), 1 ♀, idem (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 5.4 mm. Head green, pronotum copper, elytra bronze.

Head feebly rounded in dorsal view. Eyes large, protruding. Vertex without furrow, as wide as about 1/3 that of the anterior margin of pronotum. Frons glabrous, with yellow pubescence at base and on the cheeks only, emerald green, very brilliant, microsculptured, with punctiform sculpture. Clypeus separated from frons by transverse carina. Antennae green.

Pronotum wider in anterior part, lateral margins straight, sinuate before the base, with posterior angles acute. Anterior margin protruding in middle, between eyes. Disc glabrous with superficial sculpture, composed of transverse striae partially obliterated in middle. The copper colour is changeable: well evident with strong lighting, it turns bronze in the sides less lighted. Premarginal carinula little visible, partially obliterated, joined to lateral margin at half. Marginal carinae rectilinear, joined at base, diverging forwards. Anterior prosternal lobe strongly cut and sinuate in middle. Prosternal plate parallel.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra posteriorly elongated, with apex microdenticulate, but with small concave incision in external part. Disc regular, without depressions, with white caducous pubescence, absent at the sides.

Sterna bronze, glabrous. Legs green, with all claws mucronate. Metatarsomere shorter than metatibia, with first tarsomere as long as the sum of the following four.

Description of the paratypes. Length 5.4 mm (♂) and 5.5 mm (♀). The paratypes differ by having red reflections on pronotum. The elytral pubescence is partially effaced: in the male it is visible in the apical part only. The female has copper colour at the base of frons and legs bronze. Aedeagus as in fig. 121.

Etymology. For the red reflections on pronotum of paratypes and for the geographic position.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) pinii*** Gestro, 1877 (Fig. 58)

Holotype by monotypy (♀): Nuova Guinea: Ramoi, VI.1872, leg. L. M. D'Albertis (MSNG).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Baitabag (MCCI); Bomberi (BPBM); Nabire, S Geelvink Bay (BPBM); Nadzab (MNHN). Mayu Isl.: Mt. Suckling (BPBM).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 3.5 to 5.3 mm; black colour; sculpture of pronotum obsolete; anterior prosternal lobe incised; premarginal carinula absent; elytral apex sinuate and concave.

Remarks: male unknown.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) cypselus* n. sp.** (Figs. 59 - 60)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Biaru Rd., 2000 m, 19.IX.1987, canopy fogging of tree # 1, *Castanopsis*, tray # 16, A. Allison leg. (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, idem, 2080 m, 22.IX.1988, Tree 36, Tray 37, *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, A. Allison leg. (MCCI); 1 ♀, idem, Tray 44 (BPBM); 1 ♀, Biaru Road, 2080 m, 20.IX.1987, canopy fogging tree # 2, *Castanopsis* tray # 16, A. Allison leg. (BPBM).

Description of the holotype. Length 4.4 mm. Body elongate, colour brilliant bronze dorsally.

Vertex rounded, little furrowed, as wide as 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum. Frons with sericeous sculpture and green reflections. White pubescence at base only. Clypeus without carina.

Pronotum elongate, wider anteriorly and narrowed at base. Lateral margins straight, but a little sinuate before the posterior angles, that are right. Disc convex and smooth, with an imperceptible longitudinal furrow in middle. Sculpture very light, composed of thickened superficial transverse striae. Premarginal carinula absent. Lateral carinae joined before the base. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with regular white pubescence. Apex obliquely cut, longer along the suture, with an apical tip; another smaller obtuse spur is observable at the external margin.

Ventral side with short regular white pubescence. Metatarsus as long as the metatibia, with first metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratypes. Length from 4 to 4.4 mm. Aedeagus fig. 122.

Sexual dimorphism observable in the apex, females having the apical tips more pronounced, with the internal exceptionally lengthened and acute, forming a concave sinuosity with the external. Another sexual difference is in the frons that is bronze.

Etymology. For the elytral apex form of females: "cypselus" in Latin means swift (*Apus apus*).

Remarks. The sexual dimorphism and the look of the elytral apex of females make this species unmistakable in the New Guinean *Agrilus* fauna.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) ambifarius*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 81)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Nadzab, Sept. 1944 (MNHN). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, idem (MCCI and MNHN).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.1 mm. Dorsal colour olive-green.

Vertex as wide as 1/2 of the anterior margin of pronotum, furrowed, lightly produced. Frons metallic green, glabrous, except a thin line of yellow pubescence at base. Clypeus with transverse carina in middle. Eyes large, but not very visible in dorsal view.

Pronotum glabrous, wider anteriorly, with lateral margins sinuate before posterior angles that are acute. Disc convex in middle, depressed at sides, especially at base. Sculpture formed by longitudinal punctures. Premarginal carinula absent. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate anteriorly. Lateral carinae joined at base.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex concave, forming two little tips at the extremities. Disc covered by regular grey pubescence.

Ventral side darker, with pubescence shorter than dorsally. Apex of last visible ventrite rounded.

Legs short. Anterior claws bifid, middle with external bifid and internal mucronate, posterior all mucronate. Metafemora large, widened. First metatarsomere shorter than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratypes. Length 3 and 3.3 mm. One specimen is more green. Aedeagus slender, with apex of median lobe acute (fig. 107).

Etymology. "Ambifarius" = ambiguous. For the difficult taxonomical fitting.

Remarks. If placed among the species without premarginal carinula and elytral regular pubescence, this species is unmistakable for the olive colour and for the width of vertex. This new species is similar to *Agrilus rosazzae* Curletti, 2003 from Solomon Islands, that however differs by the presence of premarginal carinula and vertex narrower.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***pellitus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 82)

Holotype ♂: Canopy Mission P.N.G., Madang province, Baiteta, Fog XM, 28.IV.1994, Olivier Missa leg. (IRSNB). Paratype ♂, idem (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.4 mm. Colour metallic bronze dorsally, with elytra covered by regular uniform pubescence.

Vertex more than 1/3 the width of anterior margin of pronotum, weakly furrowed. Frons wide, with coarse sculpture; colour green emerald, with a line of yellow pubescence at the base only, covering clypeus, that is short and wide. Eyes large.

Pronotum transverse, wider anteriorly, with lateral edges regularly curved, and posterior angles obtuse. Disc convex, covered by short regular grey pubescence. Sculpture composed by transverse thickened striae. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carinae joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe with anterior margin widely sinuous. Prosternal plate concave, slightly rhomboidal.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra not elongate, apex thick and transversely truncate, with a very short and small tip on the external edge and another, more obtuse, before internal edge. Internal tip more protruding than external.

Sterna darker, covered by short regular pubescence.

Legs metallic green. Anterior claws bifid, but with internal tooth of external claw shorter. Middle and posterior claws simply mucronate. First metatarsomere as long as the sum of the following four.

Aedeagus black, short, with apex of median lobe subrounded (fig. 84).

Description of the paratype. Length 3.8 mm.

The paratype has more brilliant integument and more brilliant elytral pubescence. A rudimentary and interrupted prehumeral carinula is observable on the pronotum. The internal tip of elytral apex is replaced by a rounded prominence. No differences are visible on the aedeagal shape.

Etymology. "Pellitus" = covered with fur. For the regular dorsal pubescence.

Remarks. For the absence of premarginal carinula and the dimensions, this species is placed near *A. ambifarius* n. sp. It principally differs from this for more stumpy form, vertex not protruding, elytral apex, pronotum sculpture.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) sylvestris*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 61)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

Further material examined: New Guinea: Maprik (BPBM); Nabire (BPBM); Wum (BPBM).

Principal distinctive characters: length from 3.7 to 4.8 mm; colour bronzed brown; anterior prosternal lobe entire; elytral pubescence uniform; premargi carinula entire; ventrites with uniform pubescence; aedeagus as in fnalig. 123.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) hirsutulus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 62)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998, sex not examined): Batchian (MNHN).

Distribution: Batchian, Waigiou (paralectotype - MNHN).

Distinctive principal characters: length 5 mm; colour bronze-green; anterior prosternal lobe truncate; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with regular white pubescence; elytral apex jointly rounded.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) indignus*** Fairmaire, 1849 (Fig. 63)

syn. *indigenus* Gemminger & Harold, 1869 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

syn. *salomonicus* Obenberger, 1817 (Type: NMPC).

syn. *tenebrator* Obenberger, 1924 (Type: New Guinea - NMPC) **n. syn.**

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Taiti (MNHN).

Distribution: Australia, Cook Isl., Marquises Isl., New Guinea, Society Isl., Solomon Isl., Tuamutu Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Birò leg., 1896 (RHMP); Kaiser Wilhelm Land (ZMHB); Nabire, S Geelvink Bay (BPBM); Wewak (RHMP).

Biology: larva on *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.

Principal distinctive characters: length from 6.5 to 7.6 mm; colour black or copper; anterior prosternal lobe hardly sinuous in the middle; premarginal carina entire; scutellum with carina forming a very open V; elytral pubescence white, uniformly disposed; elytral apex rounded and microdenticulate; aedeagus as in fig. 124.

Remarks. In badly preserved specimens the elytral pubescence may be visible in the middle only.

The specimens collected by Birò were named by KERREMANS (1892a) as *A. aeneolus* Deyrolle, 1864, species described from Ceram and Flores Isl. If this opinion is right, *A. aeneolus* Deyrolle, 1864 should fall into synonymy with *A. indignus* Fairmaire, 1849.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) dorsalis*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 64)

Lectotype ♀ (JENDEK 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 3.2 mm; black colour;

anterior prosternal lobe entire, but not rounded; premarginal carinula straight, long but interrupted; elytra with caducous pubescence; elytral apex truncate, with two small mucros at the apex.

Remarks. Species known in the type only.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus)* ***wewakinus*** **n. sp.** (Fig. 65)

Holotype ♂: N. Guinea, Wewak, F.H. Taylor (RHMP). Paratype ♀, idem (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.8 mm. Vertex and pronotum bronze. Elytra darker, almost black, with uniform white ivory pubescence.

Frons slightly protruding as regards ocular line in dorsal view. Vertex as wide as more than 1/3 of the anterior margin of pronotum, with central furrow broad and superficial. Frons microsculptured, sericeous, metallic green, with pale yellow pubescence at the base covering the integuments. Clypeus transversely carinate at the base. Eyes large, with very small cheeks.

Pronotum rectangular, with lateral margins almost straight. Disc convex, regular and slightly gibbous in the middle. Superficial sculpture, composed by transverse striae alternate to serial punctures. Premarginal carinula entire, joined to lateral margin in middle of length. Marginal carinae joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe with incision in the middle of anterior margin.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex transversely cut, with internal angle longer than the external. The pubescence of disc is more brilliant at the apex.

Ventral side with short regular pubescence. Anterior claws bifid. First metatarsomere long as the sum of the following three. Aedeagus with apex of median lobe rounded, black (fig. 125).

Description of the paratype. Length 4.1 mm. The female differs from holotype having vertex and pronotum black, with elytra bronze (sexual dimorphism?). Frons black, with basal pubescence shorter and white. Anterior claws mucronate. No other substantial differences are observable.

Etymology. From the type locality.

Remarks. For the protruding frons, *Agrilus wewakinus* n. sp. is near *Agrilus dorsalis* Deyrolle. The Deyrolle's species chiefly differs by having a longitudinal sulcus in the middle of pronotum, premarginal carinulae not entire and apex denticulate.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) macrocephalus* **n. sp.** (Fig. 66)

Holotype ♂: New Guinea, Morobe Prov., 1.9 km E, 0.6 km N of Oomsis, Forestry Camp, 450 m, 5.III.1988, Canopy fogging, *Castanopsis* tray # 6, A. Allison leg. (BPBM). Paratypes 1 ♂: Canopy Mission P.N.G., Madang province, Baiteta, V.1996, Olivier Missa leg. (MCCI); 1 ♀: idem, 8.VI.1993, Fog T9 (MCCI); 1 ♀, idem, 6.VII. 1995, Fog AR25-14 (IRSNB); 1 ♀, idem, 28.VI.1996. Fog AR 61 (MRBB); 1 ♀, idem, 1.VI.1994, Fog T9 (IRSNB); 1 ♀, idem, 4.V.1994, Fog X0 (IRSNB).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.1 mm. Colour uniform bronze dorsally. Frons furrowed, abnormally and greatly projecting anteriorly, with eyes not very visible dorsally. Colour green, with white pubescence at the base, covering the integument, and extending along central furrow and eyes, as far as half of length. Vertex as wide as 1/3 of anterior margin of pronotum.

Pronotum larger posteriorly, with lateral margin weakly arcuate and posterior angles obtuse. Anterior margin strongly protruding in middle, before eyes. Disc gibbous, depressed at sides, with deep and wide longitudinal furrow in middle. Sculpture composed by transverse regular striae, also superficial and few visible. All surface covered by long, thin, a little visible grey pubescence. Premarginal carinula absent. Marginal carinae subparallel, but joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra with apex truncate, with two small tips at extremities of each elytron. Disc with regular grey pubescence, denser and more visible than the pubescence of pronotum.

Sterna almost glabrous. First metatarsomere longer than the following three.

Description of paratypes. Length from 3.4 to 4.1 mm. Aedeagus slender, black (fig. 126). The only differences are sexual: female differs for frons black and pubescence of prosternal process shorter.

Etymology. For the anomalous large frons.

Remarks. The frons structure makes *A. macrocephalus* n. sp. unmistakable in the New Guinean *Agrilus* fauna. Only *A. dorsalis* Deyrolle has prominent frons, but less projecting, with black colour and premarginal carinulae. For this reason I thought it useless to extract the aedeagus, that is represented (fig. 126) in the apical part only, like it is visible in the specimen type.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) roroensis*** Gestro, 1877 (Fig. 67)

syn. *rorensis* Kerremans, 1884 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

3 syntypes (♀♀): Nuova Guinea: Is. Yule, VI.1875, leg. L. M. D'Albertis (MSNG).

Distribution: Aru Isl., Biak Isl., Yule Isl., New Guinea.

Further material examined. Aru Isl. (MCCI). Biak Isl.: Mokmer (MNHN); New Guinea: Neth. Hollandia Binnen (BPBM).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 5.1 to 8.2 mm; bronze-cupreous colour; anterior prosternal lobe entire, slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula not entire, not very visible; elytra with 8 (4+4) longitudinal spots of ivory pruinose pubescence at 1/3 and before the apex: other stripe of pubescence at base, along suture; elytral apex sharp, microdenticulate; aedeagus as in fig. 127.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) nigroviolaceus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 68)

Lectotype ♂ (Jendek 1998): Arrow (MNHN).

Distribution: Aru, Waigiou (paralectotype ♀ - MNHN), New Guinea.

Further material examined: New Guinea: Madang province, Baiteta (IRSNB).

Distinctive principal characters: length 5 mm; bronze colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with scattered white pubescence along the suture and at the apex; elytral apex rounded; aedeagus as in fig. 133.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) papuanus*** Gestro, 1877 (Fig. 69)

Syntypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Nuova Guinea, Ramoi, II.1875, leg. O. Beccari (MSNG).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Madang, Baiteta, 6.VII.1995 (MCCI).

Distinctive principal characters: length 6 mm; colour black; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with regular uniform pubescence in the ♂, visible along the suture only in the ♀; elytral apex rounded; aedeagus as in fig. 136.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) oomsisensis* n. sp.** (Fig. 70)

Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov.: Oomsis, 530 m, 11.IX.1988, Tree # 32, Tray # 29, *Anisoptera thurifera*, A. Allison & P. Swift legg. (BPBM). Paratype ♂: Wau, 5.IX.?, 1100 m, J. & M. Sedlacek legg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 3.6 mm. Colour bronze dorsally.

Vertex furrowed, as wide as about 1/3 of the anterior margin of pronotum. Frons with pronounced ocular margins, sericeous green, with yellow pubescence at the base, covering the integument. Clypeus separated from frons by a transverse small carina. Eyes large but not protruding in dorsal view. Antennae long, with antennomeres progressively enlarged towards apex.

Pronotum with lateral margins rounded, wider before the middle, sinuate at the base, with posterior angles acute. Disc gibbous, with longitudinal furrow in middle, with other depressions at the base and at the sides, along premarginal carinulae, that are entire; grey pubescence in these depressions. Sculpture with particular sericeous look, composed by little smooth punctures posed on granular bottom. Marginal carinae posteriorly close, but not joined. Anterior prosternal lobe anteriorly sinuous.

Scutellum transversely carinate.

Elytra slender, depressed at base. Apex subacute, ending with a brief obtuse tip. Grey pubescence along the suture, but interrupted by a glabrous stripe at 2/3 of length.

Ventral side with brief white pubescence. Anterior claws mucronate. Metatarsus longer than the metatibia, with the first metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratype. Length 4 mm. This specimen has elytral pubescence on all surface, but longer and white in the places where it is present in the holotype. The elytral apex has another small mucro on the external side. Aedeagus as in fig. 128.

Etymology. From type locality.

Remarks. *A. oomsisensis* n. sp. is near *A. papuanus* Gestro. The latter differs by larger dimension, black colour, pronotal sculpture and apical elytral apex which is rounded.

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) chalybeus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Figs. 71 - 72)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: New Britain, New Guinea, Solomon Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Baitabag, prov. Madang (MCCI); Kiunga, Fly River (BPBM); Nabire (BPBM); Wau, Morobe Distr. (BPBM). New Britain: Gazelle Pen., Kerevat (BPBM); Gazelle Pen., Warangoi (BPBM).

Principal distinctive characters: length from 4.5 to 5.2 mm; female black, male with bronze-red pronotum; anterior prosternal lobe entire; premarginal carinula joined to margin at half length; elytral pubescence white, more visible in apical half; elytral apex squared and microdenticulate; sterna with regular short pubescence; aedeagus as in fig. 129.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) cupreoviolaceus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 73)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): Nouvelle Guinée (MNHN).

Distribution: Aru Isl., Biak Isl., Morty Isl., Mysole Isl., New Guinea.

Further material examined. Biak Isl.: Mokmer (MNHN). New Guinea: Baie de Geelvink (MCCI); Kaiser Wilh. Land Hatzfeldhafen (ZMHB); Nadzab (MNHN).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 5.9 to 8 mm; colour bronze-brown; anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with more pruinose white pubescence at apex and along suture, this last interrupted at base, in middle and at the apex; elytral apex pointed, with a small mucro; aedeagus as in fig. 130.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) amethysticollis*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 74)

Lectotype (JENDEK 1998): N. Guinée, Dorey (MNHN).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Distinctive principal characters: length 3.4 mm; pronotum violet, elytra bronze; anterior prosternal lobe situate; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with pubescence observable along the suture only; elytral apex rounded.

Remarks. This species could have uniform elytral pubescence, but visible along the suture only because of the actual bad conditions of the type. On the contrary, the original description quotes: 'élytres bronzées, parcourues dans toute leur longueur par deux larges bandes de petits poils blanchâtres'. Only the study of further specimens may solve this problem. The lectotype is a female.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) terraereginae terraereginae*** Blackburn, 1892 (Fig. 75)

2 Syntypes: Queensland (MVMA and BMNH).

Distribution: Aru Isl., Australia, Goodenough Isl., New Guinea, Woodlark Isl.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Dreikikir, Sepik Distr. (BPBM), light trap; Finschhafen (BPBM); Milne Bay (ZMHB); Nadzab (MCCI) (USNM) (MNHN); Port Moresby (BPBM); Goodenough Isl.: Bolu Bolu, 8 km W (BPBM); Watutu Cape (MCCI) (USNM). Woodlark Isl. (ZMHB) (MNHN).

Distinctive principal characters: length from 5.8 to 6.5 mm; colour bright metallic emerald green; anterior prosternal lobe rounded; premarginal carinula absent; elytra with perisutural pubescence; aedeagus as in fig. 131.

Remarks. Some specimens from New Guinea have less brilliant and more coppery colour.

Discussion. KERREMANS (1900a) quotes *A. striolatus* for Goodenough Isl. It is an evident misspelling (*lapsus calami*) for *A. striatocollis* because *A. striolatus* Kerremans, 1899 was described from Cameroon (Africa). *A. striatocollis* is described from Manila (Philippines), but it was quoted also for New Guinea (OBENBERGER 1936a). I have never seen this taxon from New Guinea and I think that it could have been confused with *A. terraereginae,* which is very similar.

In MNHN there is one specimen of this species coming from New Guinea labelled by Kerremans as *Agrilus candidus* n. sp. and never described (*nomen nudum*).

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) terraereginae deerratus* n. ssp. (Fig. 76)

Holotype ♂: Neu Britannien, Ralum, 26.I.97, F. Dahl leg. (ZMHB). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, idem (ZMHB, MSNG & MCCI); 1 ♂, New Britain, Rabaul, F.H. Taylor leg. (ANIC).

Remarks. Holotype 6.1 mm; paratypes from 5.7 to 6.4 mm.

The New Britain subspecies differs from the nominal subspecies by less brilliant integument, more bronze dorsally, elytral apex prolonged-pointed and more thickened pubescence at the sternal sides. There are not important differences in aedeagal structure.

Etymology. “Deerratus” in Latin means anomalous. For morphological differences with nominotypical subspecies.

### *Agrilus (Agrilus) gressitti* n. sp. (Fig. 77)

Holotype ♀: New Guinea, Neth. Hollandia Area, Sentani, 90 m, VI.15-18.1959, J. L. Gressitt leg. (BPBM). Paratype ♀: New

Guinea, Neth. Hollandia Area, W Sentani, Cyclops Mts., 50-100 m, 22-24 June 1959, sweeping, T.C. Maa leg. (MCCI).

Description of the holotype. Length 5 mm. Dorsal colour black.

Vertex slightly furrowed, as wide as about 1/4 of the anterior margin of pronotum, with bronze reflections. Frons rounded in dorsal view, smooth, glabrous except for a thin line of white pubescence at base, along clypeus that is carinate. Eyes large.

Pronotum strongly advanced in middle, between the eyes. Lateral margins weakly arcuate, with posterior angles right. Disc glabrous, convex, with only a small depression before scutellum. Sculpture composed of small vertical commas regularly disposed, but denser along lateral margins. Premarginal carinula entire, strong and thick. Lateral carinae joined at base. Anterior prosternal lobe sinuate.

Scutellum very transverse, carinate.

Elytra with rounded apex, without denticulation. Surface with pubescent longitudinal line of white brilliant pubescence along suture.

Lateroterga and sterna with the same pubescence as elytra. Legs with bronze reflections. Metatarsi short, with first metatarsomere longer than the sum of the following three.

Description of the paratype. Length 4.8 mm. No difference from the holotype is observable.

Etymology. After the name of holotype collector, J. L. Gressitt.

Remarks. In the known fauna of New Guinea, *A. gressitti* is the only species that brings together black colour, perisutural pubescence and elytral apex rounded.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) auripes*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 78)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): Mysole (MNHN).

Distribution: Misool Isl.

Distinctive principal characters: length 4 mm; black dorsal colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; two large depressions at the sides of pronotum; premarginal carinula not entire, but very long and straight; elytra almost glabrous, with few white hairs untidily arranged; elytral apex truncated-sinuous, with a short obtuse tip on external edge.

Remarks. Species known from the type female only.

It is impossible to know the arrangement of elytral pubescence in the lectotype due to the specimen's bad conditions.

***Agrilus (Agrilus) concavus*** Deyrolle, 1864 (Fig. 79)

Lectotype (Jendek 1998): N. Guinée (MNHN).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Further material examined. New Guinea: Mt. Suckling (BPBM), NE Maprik, (MCCI).

Distinctive principal characters: length 3.5 mm; black colour; anterior prosternal lobe sinuate; premarginal carinula not entire; elytra with three stripes of grey pubescence: at 1/3, in middle, at 2/3 of the length; elytral apex rounded, not microdenticulate.

## KEY FOR THE SUBGENUS *AGRILUS* CURTIS

1. Absence of premarginal carinula. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2

–. Presence of premarginal carinula . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17

2. Vertex protruding, abnormally prominent as regard to ocular line. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *macrocephalus*

–. Vertex no protruding or little prominent as regard to ocular line.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3

3. Elytral pubescence forming an uninterrupted line along the suture only.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *terraereginae*

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise arranged. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4

4. Elytral pubescence entire and uniform. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5

–. Elytral pubescence not entire. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8

5. Colour olive-green. Less than 3.5 mm in length. . . . *ambifarius*

–. Colour bronze or black. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6

6. Less than 4 mm in length. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *pellitus*

–. More than 4 mm in length.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7

7. Colour black. Pronotum strongly depressed at the base, on the sides. . . . . . . . *pinii*

–. Colour metallic bronze. Pronotum normally convex. . . *cypselus*

8. Elytral pubescence forming a transverse stripe before the middle. Other pubescence at the apex. . . . . . . . *missanus*

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise arranged, without transverse stripe before the middle. . . . . . . . 9

9. Elytral pubescence interrupted at 2/3 of length by a glabrous stripe. . . . . . . . 10

–. Elytral pubescence at the apex only, along the suture. . . . . . 15

10. Colour green. . . . . . . . *anachlorus*

–. Colour black or bronze. . . . . . . . 11

11. Apex of elytra rounded. . . . . . . . *gaylei*

–. Apex of elytra not rounded. . . . . . . . 12

12. Apex of elytra subtruncate. Head rounded in dorsal view. . . . . . . . . . *allisoni*

–. Apex of elytra concave. Vertex strongly depressed, with protruding periocular edges. . . . . . . . 13

13. Antennae of the male very widened. Pronotum more elongate. . . . . . . . *dama*

–. Antennae of the male normal. Pronotum transverse. . . . . . . 14

14. Elytral apex forming two small tips only. Pronotum sculpture with longitudinal or oblique striae. . . . . . . . *androgynus*

–. Elytral apex hardly sinuous, forming two thick mucros at the extremities. Pronotum sculpture with transverse striae. . . . . . . . *morobensis*

15. Dorsally entirely of green colour. Elytral apex rounded. . . . . . . . . . *anabates*

–. Colour bronze, black or bicoloured. Elytral apex with small tips. . . . . . . . 16

16. Pronotum green, elytra bronze. Two transverse carinae on scutellum. . . . . . . . *punctifrons*

–. Black. One transverse carina on scutellum. . . . . . . . . . . *spinipes*

17. Premarginal carinula not entire, disjoined from lateral edge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18

–. Premarginal carinula entire, joined to lateral edge. . . . . . . . . 32

18. Vertex protruding, prominent with regard to ocular line. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *dorsalis*

–. Vertex not protruding or little prominent with regard to ocular line. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19

19. Elytra glabrous. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *biakanus*

–. Elytra pubescent or partially pubescent[5]. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20

20. Elytra covered by regular uniform pubescence. . . . . . . . . . . . 21

–. Elytral pubescence not uniform. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22

21. Colour dark, black. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *sylvestris*

–. Colour metallic green. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *hirsutulus*

22. Elytral pubescence reduced to an uninterrupted line along the suture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *gressitti*

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise arranged. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23

23. Elytra with 8 (4+4) longitudinal spots of ivory pruinose pubescence at 1/3 and before the apex. Other stripe of pubescence at the base, along the suture. . . . . . . . . . . *roroensis*

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise arranged. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 24

24. Elytral pubescence at the apex only, along the suture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *viridicellus*

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise arranged. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25

25. Elytral pubescence in two transverse levels. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 26

–. Elytral pubescence in three transverse levels. . . . . . . . . . . . . 28

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[5] In this key *A. auripes*, belonging to this group, doesn’t appear because the type has elytral pubescence very damaged and it is impossible to understand where this species may be placed. Anyway this species is distinguishable for having elytral apex truncate-sinuous, with a short obtuse tip on external edge.

26. Elytral pubescence interrupted by a glabrous transversal stripe at 2/3 of length. Colour blue. More than 7 mm in length.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *olympicus*

–. Elytral pubescence reduced in spots, not giving idea of presence of glabrous stripe at 2/3 of length. Minus than 6 mm in length. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27

27. Colour black uniform. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *nigerrimus*

–. Elytra bicoloured: green at the base, black at the apex. *pretiosus*

28. Basal level of elytral pubescence in the humeral callus. . . . 29

–. Callus glabrous. First level of elytral pubescence before the middle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 31

29. Elytral transverse glabrous stripe at 2/3 reduced to two (1+1) glabrous rounded spots.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *nebulatus*

–. Elytral transverse glabrous stripe entire.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30

30. Vertex pubescent. Pronotum with pubescent spots in the anterior angles. Elytral apex squared. . . . . . . . . . . . . *lithocarpi*

–. Vertex and pronotum glabrous. Elytral apex rounded.*baitetanus*

31. Distal level of elytral pubescence at the apex. . . . . . . *nocturnus*

–. Distal level of elytral pubescence at 2/3 of length. . . . *concavus*

32. Elytral apex acute, ending in a long spine placed on external edge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33

–. Elytral apex rounded, squared, sinuate or, if acute, with the spines otherwise arranged.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35

33. Colour blue or green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *acutus*

–. Colour black or bronze. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 34

34. Elytral pubescence forming transverse undulate striae. . *ornatus*

–. Elytral pubescence uniform. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *vestitus*

35. Elytral apex finishing in a short mucro placed in middle or along the internal edge. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 36

–. Elytral apex rounded, or truncate, or sinuate. . . . . . . . . . . 39

36. Elytra glabrous, pronotum red, elytra black. . . . . . . . . . . . 37

–. Elytra with pubescence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38

37. Head black. Lateroterga with gold brilliant pubescence. Lateral sides of pronotum gold. Anterior prosternal lobe widely sinuate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *auritinctus*

–. Head red. Lateroterga glabrous. Pronotum entirely red. Anterior prosternal lobe rounded and entire. . . . . . *rugiplumbeus*

38. More than 6 mm in length. Head rounded. Apical mucro well-developed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *cupreoviolaceus*

–. Less than 4 mm in length. Head furrowed. Apical mucro scarcely perceptible. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *oomsisensis*

39. Elytra with uniform pubescence. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40

–. Elytra with pubescence not uniform. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 44

40. Elytral apex rounded or squared. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 41

–. Elytral apex concave or with tips. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 43

41. Length more than 6 mm. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *indignus*

–. Length less than 5 mm.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 42

42. Elytral apex squared. Vertex protruding. . . . . . . . . . *wewakinus*

–. Elytral apex rounded. Vertex not protruding, on the ocular line in dorsal view. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *amethysticollis*

43. Antennae expanded in the male. Elytral apex concave, oblique, with the internal edge longer than the external. . . . *cervus*

–. Antennae not expanded in the male. Elytral very little arcuate, with only two short tips at the extremities. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *normanbyanus*

44. Elytral pubescence disordered, forming numerous spots . . . 45

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise disposed, with less than 8 (4+4) stripes or spots. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46

45. Short form. Elytral apex rounded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *occipitalis*

–. Elongate form. Elytral apex concave, forming two tips. *ophidius*

46. Elytral pubescence at the apex only. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47

–. Elytral pubescence otherwise disposed.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50

47. Elytral apex obliquely cut. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48

–. Elytral apex rounded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 49

48. Elongate and slender form. Entirely cupreous with green reflections. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *corallinus*

–. Short form. Black or blue (♀) or with pronotum cupreous (♂). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *chalybeus*

49. A broad longitudinal sulcus at middle of pronotum. Colour black. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *pudoratus*

–. Disc of pronotum regularly convex in middle. Colour bronze. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *nigroviolaceus*

50. Three levels of pubescence on elytra.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51

–. Two levels of pubescence on elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55

51. Elytral apex rounded or squared, microdenticulate.. . . . . . . . 52

–. Elytral apex concave or with teeth.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 53

52. Colour black. Pronotum smooth anteriorly and in middle; sculpture at the base only, reduced to transversal isolate punctures.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *subtrifasciatus*

–. Colour bronze. Pronotum sculpture composed by regular transverse striae, also if superficial and obsolete.. . . . . . . . *swifti*

53. Less than 5 mm in length. Colour bronze or dark bronze. Pronotum more transverse. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 54

–. More than 5 mm. Colour piceous black. Body elongate, especially the pronotum. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *nigroaeneus*

54. Frons flattened on the ocular line. Body darker. . . . *cuneiformis*

–. Frons little projecting with regard to ocular line. Body more metallic.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *satyrus*

55. Posterior pubescence covering almost all the apical half of elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *seminudus*

–. Distal pubescence of elytra more reduced, arriving only at 1/3 of length (glabrous stripe at 2/3 of elytral length). . . . . 56

56. Elytral apex concave or with teeth.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 57

–. Elytral apex rounded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 59

57. Anterior pubescence of elytra forming a transverse stripe in middle, before the glabrous area. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 58

–. Anterior pubescence along the suture only. . . . . . . . . . *vulcanus*

58. Almost black. Pronotum with lateral edges almost parallel. Clypeus with transverse carina at the base. . . . . . . . . . *sedlaceki*

–. Light bronze. Pronotum strongly narrowed at the base. Clypeus without transverse carina at the base.. . . . . . . . . *striatus*

59. A short longitudinal carina at the base of elytra, external to humeral callus. Prosternal plate rhomboidal. . . . . . . . *yulensis*

–. Absence of carina at the base of elytra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60

60. Pronotum longer than wide. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *giraffa*

–. Pronotum transverse, wider than long. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 61

61. Anterior edge of prosternal lobe rounded, entire. Aedeagus with short form, ovoid: apex of median lobe rounded or squared. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62

–. Anterior edge of prosternal lobe slightly sinuate. Aedeagus slender, parallel: apex of median lobe acute. . . . . . . . . . . . . *funebris*

62. Pronotum depressed and concave at the base. Aedeagus with apex of median lobe squared.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *papuanus*

–. Pronotum regularly flattened at the base. Aedeagus with apex of median lobe rounded.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *anthracinus*

## SPECIES *INCERTAE SEDIS*

**_Agrilus monticola_** Kerremans, 1906

Holotype by monotypy, unlocated.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Distinctive principal characters: length 9 mm; green-blue dark colour; premarginal carinula entire; elytra with two spots of yellow pubescence before the apex; elytral apex with a tip on external edge.

Remarks. The listed characters are from original description, because I was not able to find the type of this species. The Kerremans description is adaptable to *A. (Uragrilus) paradiseus* Obenberger, but lacks reference to the apical carina at the last tergum that characterizes the subgenus *Uragrilus*, so that the identity of this taxon remains still unclear.

### ***Agrilus hibisci*** Montrouzier, 1855

Like *A. monticola*, I was not able to find the type of this species described from Woodlark Isl. From the original description, it may be that this species is a synonym of *A. indignus* Fairmaire, 1849, a species living in large part of Pacific Islands. This supposition is confirmed also from the host plant: *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, the same for both species.

### ***Agrilus pugionifer*** Schaufuss, 1877

Type unlocated.

Locality: Nova-Guinea.

It is impossible to understand the taxonomical position of this species from description only. The examination of the type is necessary, but at the moment it is unlocated.

## SPECIES DOUBTFUL FOR THE NEW GUINEAN FAUNA

### ***Agrilus (Agrilus) fidelis*** Kerremans, 1896 (Fig. 80)

2 Syntypes: Sumatra (BMNH).

Distribution. Sumatra, Fergusson Isl.?

Distinctive principal characters: length 3.4 mm; colour black; anterior prosternal lobe slightly sinuate; premarginal carinula entire; lateral carinae joined at the base; elytra covered with regular white pubescence; elytral apex elongate and rounded.

Remarks. One syntype is a ♀. The second syntype is damaged, without head and pronotum, sex not observable. Probably there are 2 other syntypes in the ZMHB collection, but doubtfully for the want of type labels.

This species was indicated from Fergusson Island by Kerremans (1900b). This mention is in my opinion doubtful and worthy of confirmation.

## OTHER SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE GENUS *AGRILUS*

### ***Australodraco*** **n. gen.**

Type species: *Australodraco muelleri* (Théry, 1925) (Fig. 1)

*Agrilus muelleri* Théry, 1925: Nouvelle Guinée (MNHN).

Remarks. This genus is presently monospecific. Following the original description, the type species was referred to the genus *Agrilus*. The presence of one carina only at the lateral edge of the pronotum and the lack of transverse carina on the scutellum places the genus *Australodraco* in the Coraebini tribe, but the general body shape and the length of the metatarsomeres is near to the tribe Agrilini. A wings study might solve this question (Kubáň *et al.* 2000).

Morphologically the new genus is closest to *Agrilus* Curtis, and they are separated as follows:

| *Australodraco* n. gen. | *Agrilus* |
|---|---|
| - One marginal carina only. | - Two marginal carinae. |
| - Deep sulcus that separates the frons from the eyes and clypeus. | - Frontal sulcus absent, or if present (as in subgen. *Pinarinus*), in the basal part only. |
| - Sculpture of pronotum absent, with only some vertical striae. | - Sculpture of pronotum always present. |
| - Scutellum without transverse carina, vertically sulcate in the middle. | - Scutellum transversely carinate, never sulcate. |

Etymology. The name is derived by the name of Australian Region and the Latin name “draco”, as the contour of New Guinea island resembles a dragon.

## FINAL COMMENTS

In order to conclude this study I examined some of the most important European and American collections resulting from research works in Pacific islands. This study indicates that knowledge of the New Guinea *Agrilus* fauna is still in its infancy and the new taxa recognised here doubtless comprise only a very small percentage of *Agrilus* species that occur in the region. A least 100 additional species await description, presently known from only one specimen each.

Tab. 1

Species Richness Computation following methods described by BURNHAM & OVERTON, 1979. Free program written by J.E. Hines, available on line.

α – Total number of observed morphospecies.
β – Number of morphospecies observed with 1 specimen.
χ – Number of morphospecies observed with 2 specimens.
δ – Number of morphospecies observed with 3 specimens.
ε – Number of morphospecies observed with 4 specimens.
ϕ – Number of morphospecies observed with 5 specimens.
Ω – Column A: number of expected species. Column B: standard error (+ or –).

| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| α | 215 | |
| β | 138 | |
| χ | 21 | |
| δ | 10 | |
| ε | 6 | |
| ϕ | 2 | |
| Ω | **679.41** | **61.01** |

An empirical statistical estimate, obtained using with the BURNHAM & OVERTON method (1979)[6] and accepted by WILSON *et al.* (1984), predicts that in New Guinea there are more than 670 species, with e. s. of ± 61 (tab. 1). If this bears out, this number would constitute no less than a remarkable 23.6% of the total known *Agrilus* (presently a little less than 2800 taxa). The predicted estimate compares interestingly with nearby mainland continental Australia, with its much larger though drier land area, which possesses only 50 taxa in *Agrilus*.

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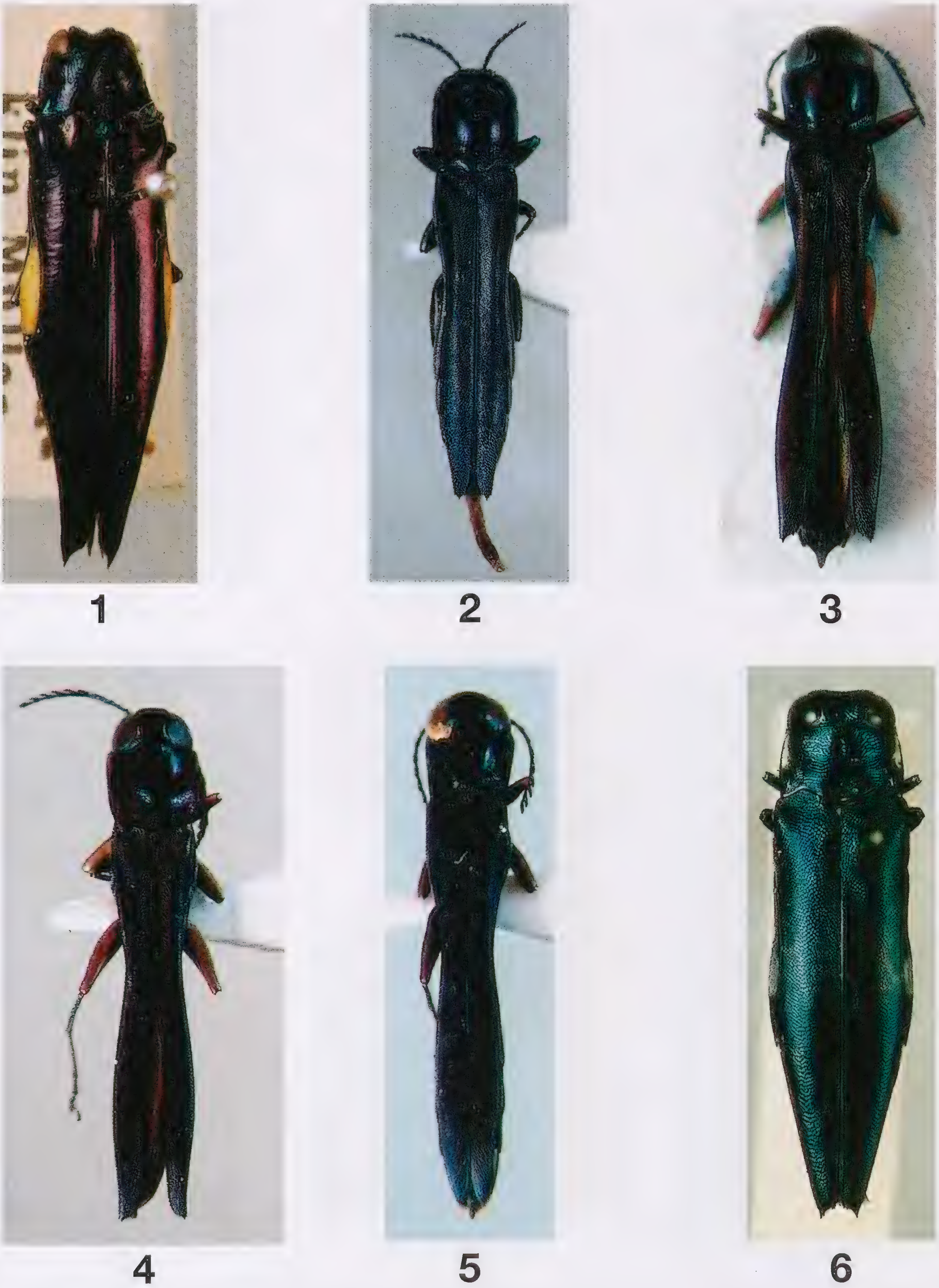
[6] The data comprise all the material preserved in the collections stated in the preface. These taxa have been obtained since the early 1800's up until the present time, collected using traditional methods (sight hunt, malaise traps, interception traps, sticky traps, light traps, etc.) throughout the year and in widely differing areas. The high humidity and diversity of geography means that in New Guinea one can find *Agrilus* at almost any time of the year, compared with other places where they can occur seasonally only.

There is a great deal of work remaining to be done to find and describe the region's known fauna, and, above all, protect for all time the primary forests of the exceptional island of New Guinea and its surrounding islands, the habitats of which these xylophagous invertebrates are totally dependent upon their continued survival and evolution.

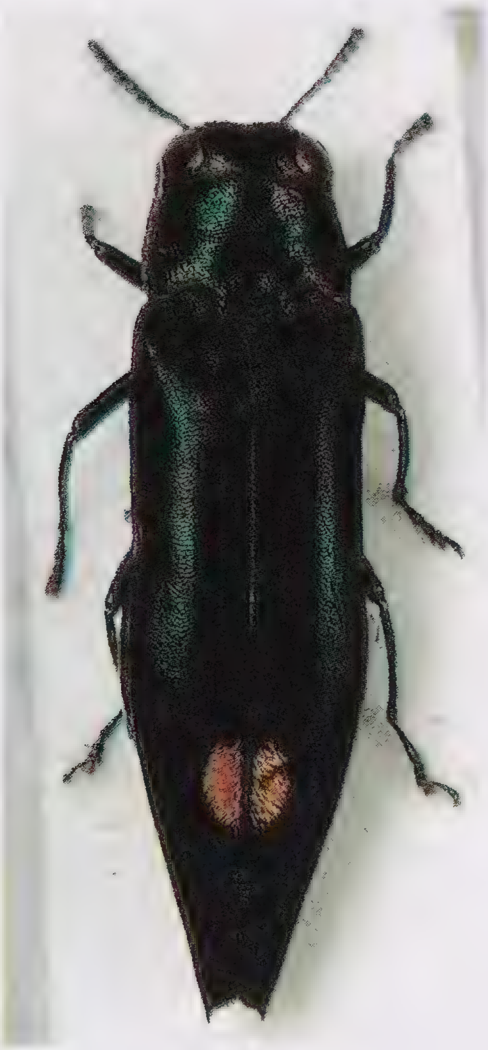
From the specimen label data, it is clear that virtually all the specimens preserved in collections have been obtained prior to 1960. A concerted effort is needed to reverse the recent decay in fieldwork and research on the *Agrilus* fauna of this unique region.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank C.H. Bellamy (Sacramento, USA) and E. Jendek (Bratislava, Slovakia) for the big help in the work development, the curators of the studied collections for the collaboration and kindness: S. Bílý (NMPC), R. Brett (CAS), J. Cools (IRSNB), A. Drumond (IRSNB), J. Frisch (ZMHB), D. Furth (USNM), S. Gottwald (ZMHB), D. Kavanaugh (CAS), M. Kerley (BMNH), J. J. Menier (MNHN), R. Poggi (MSNG), A. Samuelson (BPBM), T. Weir (ANIC). Thanks to E. Jendek for the suggestions and the photo of *A. mikusiakorum*. I am also very grateful to Gayle Nelson (Blue Springs, U.S.A.) and Neil Springate (BMNH) for the suggestions and the revision of English language.



Figs. 1-6: 1 - *Australodraco muelleri* (Théry) n. gen., holotype; 2 - *Agrilus deyrollei deyrollei* Kerremans, 7.5 mm, New Guinea: Madang, Baitabag; 3 - *Agrilus virilis* n. sp., holotype; 4 - *Agrilus fusus* n. sp., holotype; 5 - *Agrilus acer* n. sp., holotype; 6 - *Agrilus indigaceus* Deyrolle, 9.6 mm, New Guinea, Geelvink Baie.



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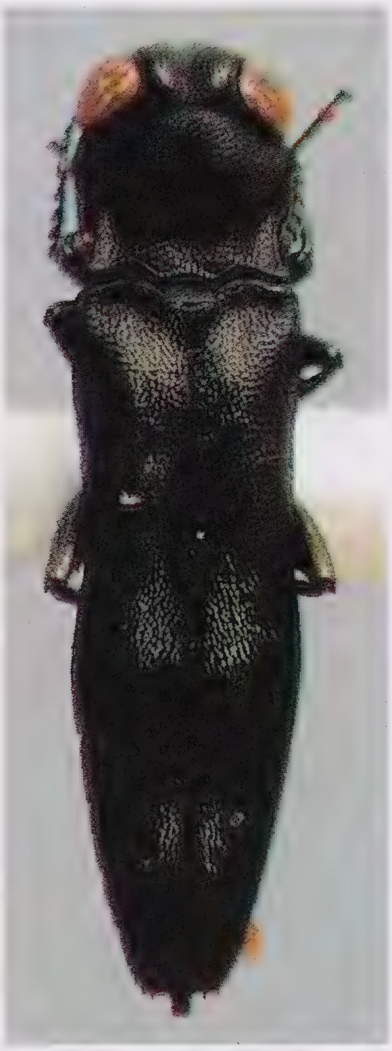

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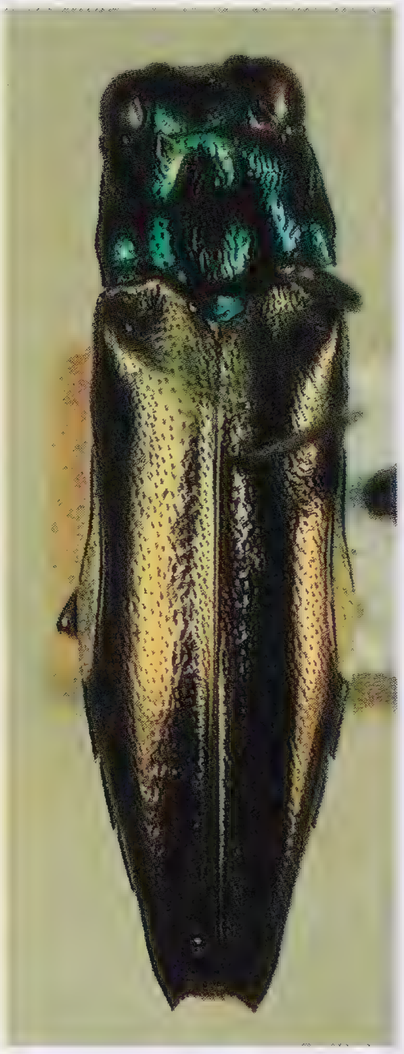

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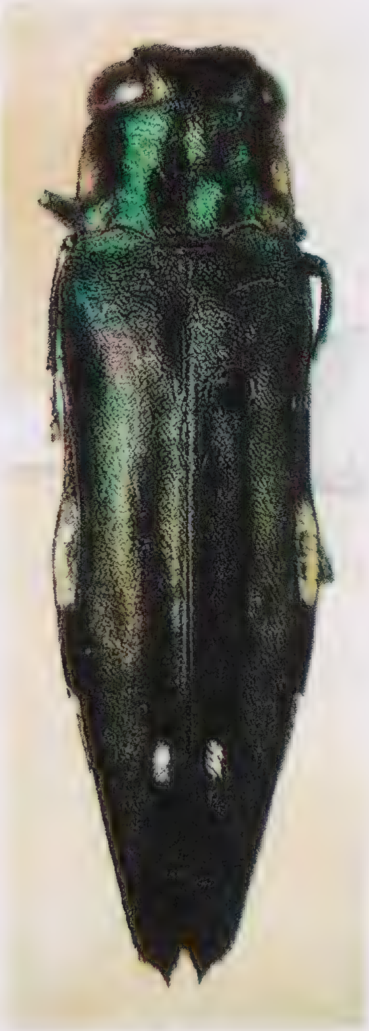

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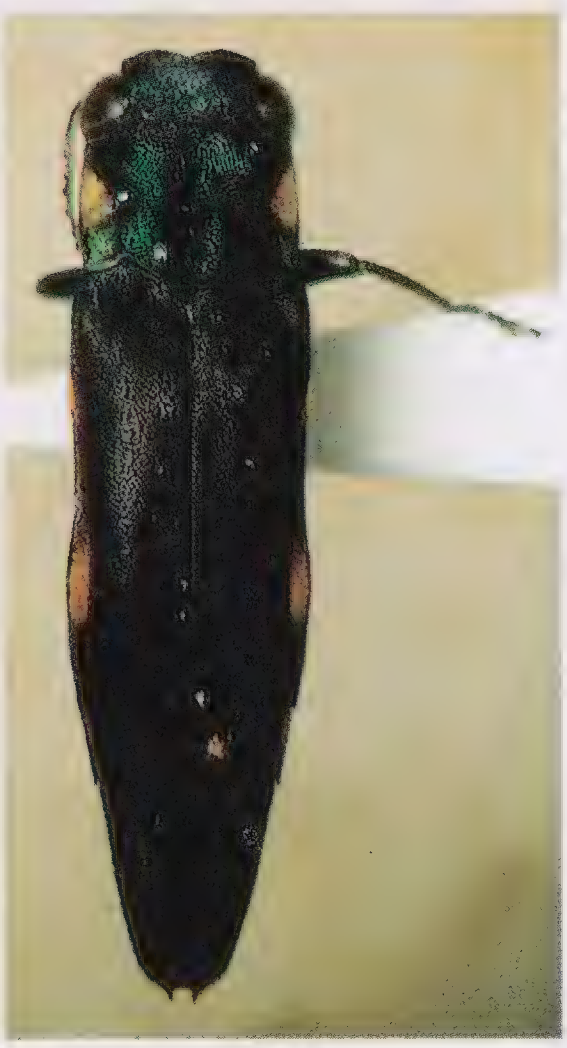

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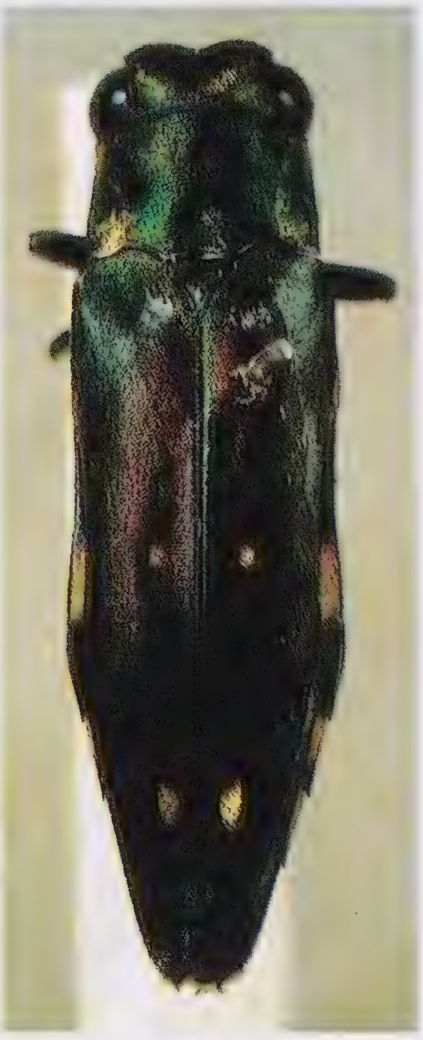

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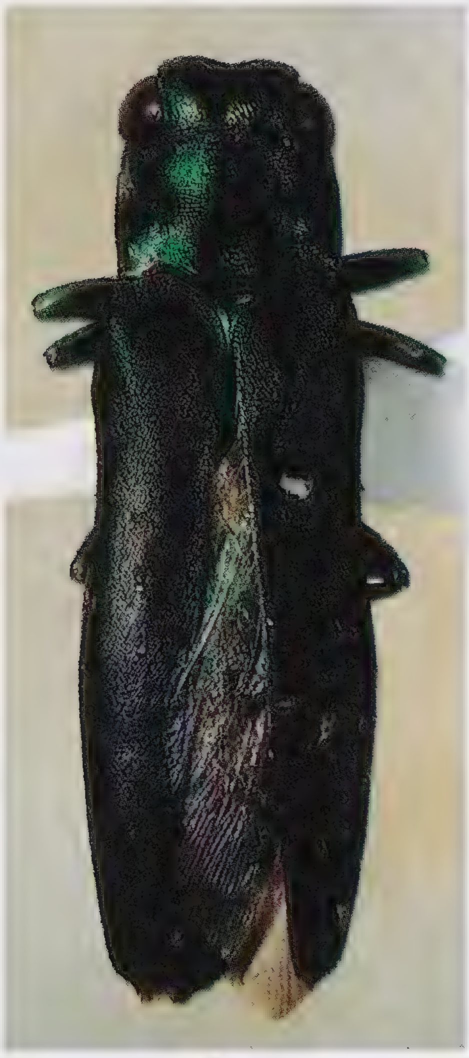
Figs. 7-12: 7 - *Agrilus paradiseus* Obenberger, 9.8 mm, New Guinea, Morobe distr.; 8 - *Agrilus maai* n. sp., paratype; 9 - *Agrilus cavazzutii* n. sp., 10.8 mm, New Guinea, Oriomo Govt. Sta.; 10 - *Agrilus opulentus* Kerremans, ♀, 10.8 mm, New Guinea: Karimui; 11 - *Agrilus opulentus* Kerremans, ♂, 8.7 mm, New Guinea: Madang prov., Baku; 12 - *Agrilus viridissimus* Cobos, ♀, 11 mm, New Guinea: Lae.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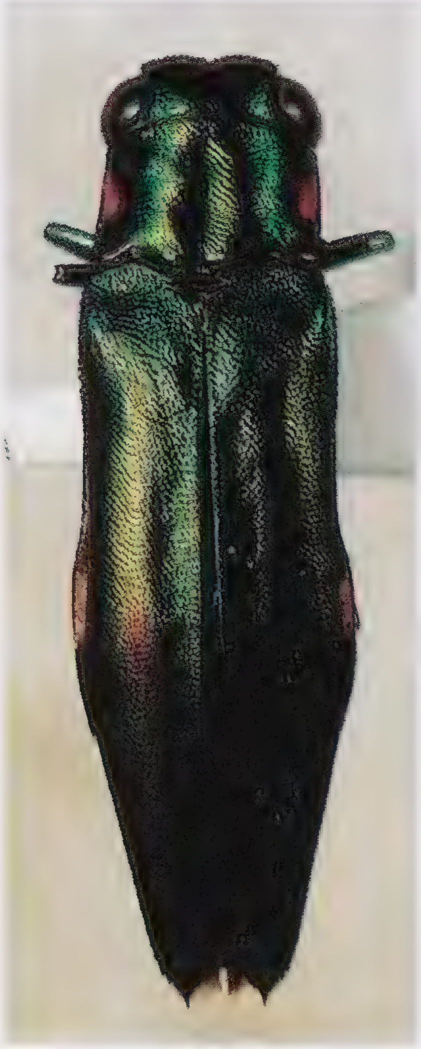
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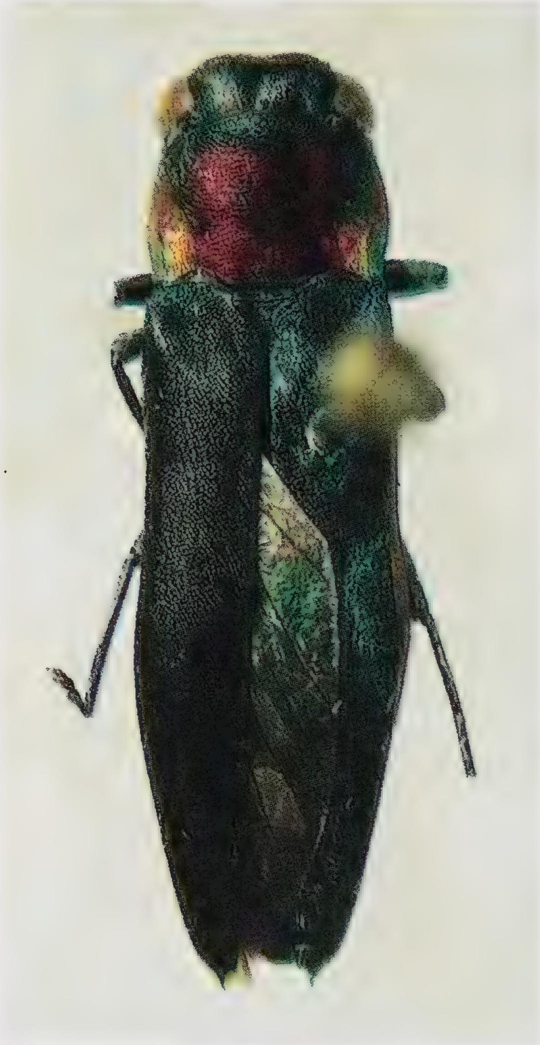
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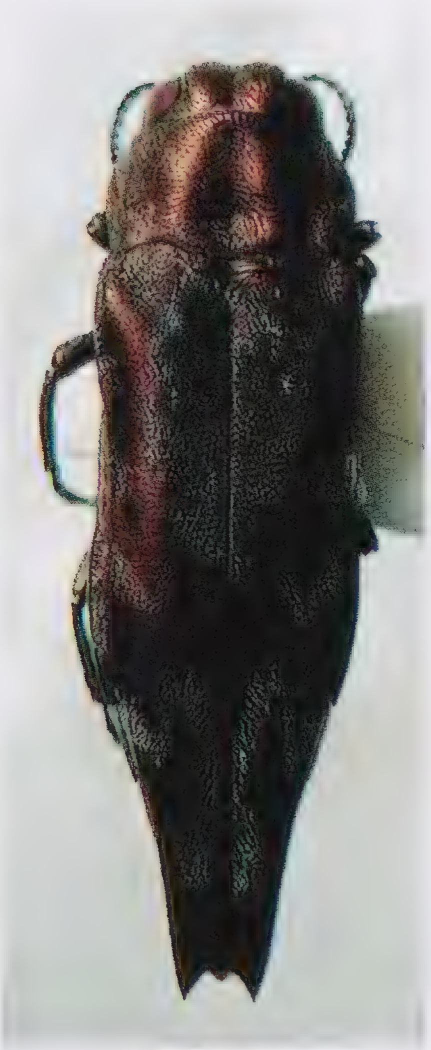
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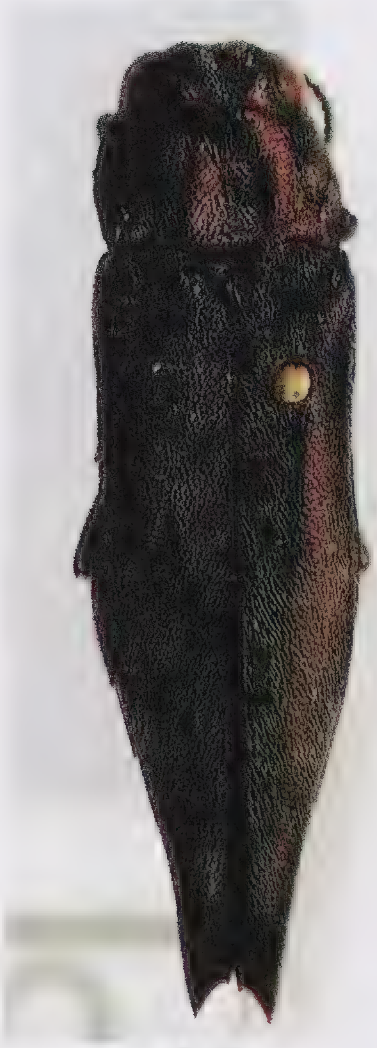
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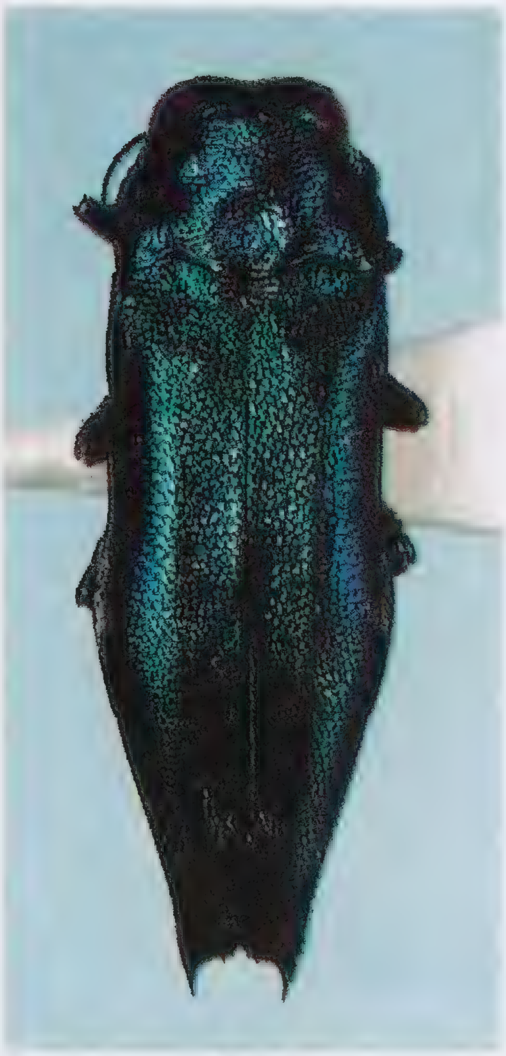
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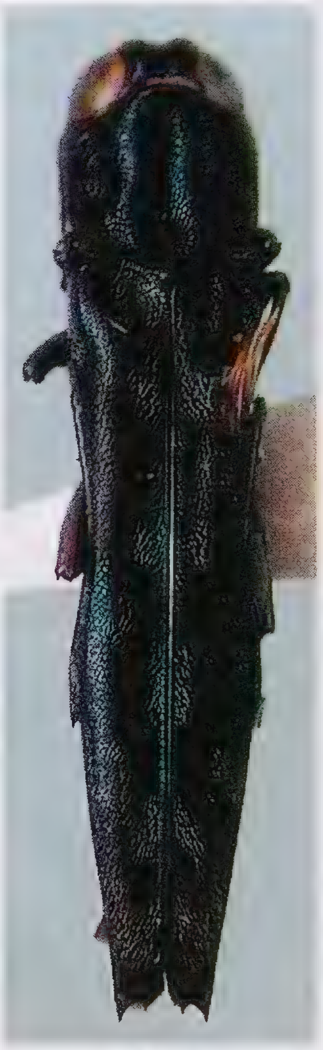
Figs. 13-18: 13 - *Agrilus viridissimus* Cobos, ♂, 9.5 mm, New Guinea: Nabire; 14 - *Agrilus woodlarkianus* Kerremans, ♀, 9 mm, Woodlark Isl.: Kulumadau Hill; 15 - *Agrilus auritinctus* Curletti, holotype; 16 - *Agrilus ornatus* Deyrolle, 9.4 mm, New Guinea: Baitabag; 17 - *Agrilus vestitus* Deyrolle, holotype; 18 - *Agrilus acutus* Thunberg, 7.3 mm, Amboina.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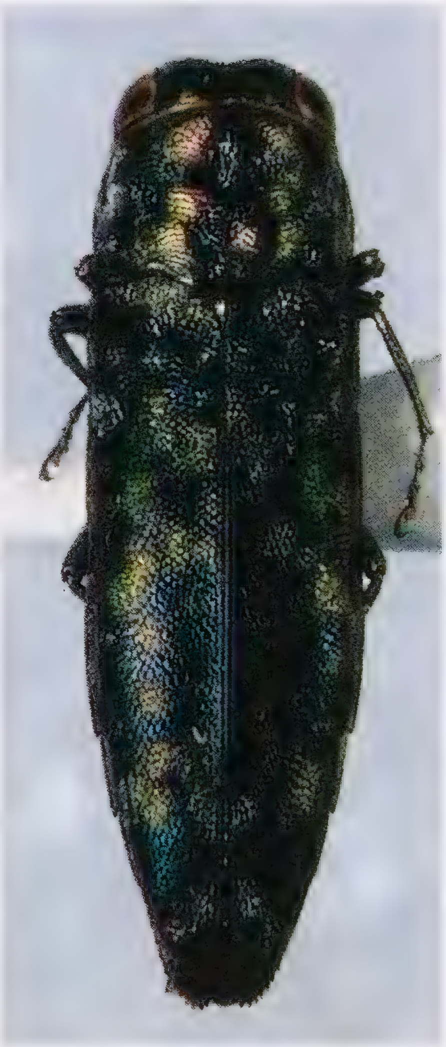
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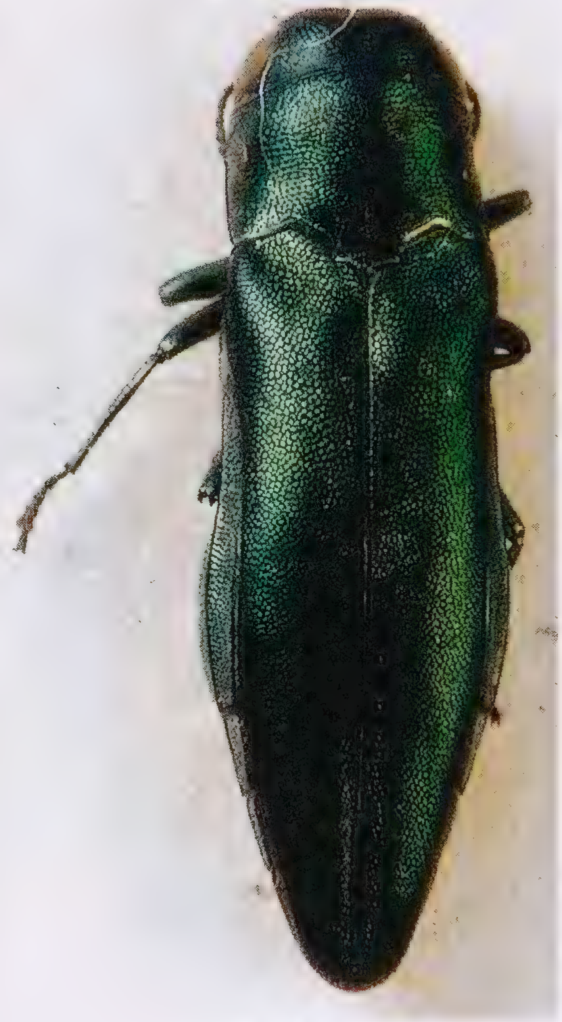
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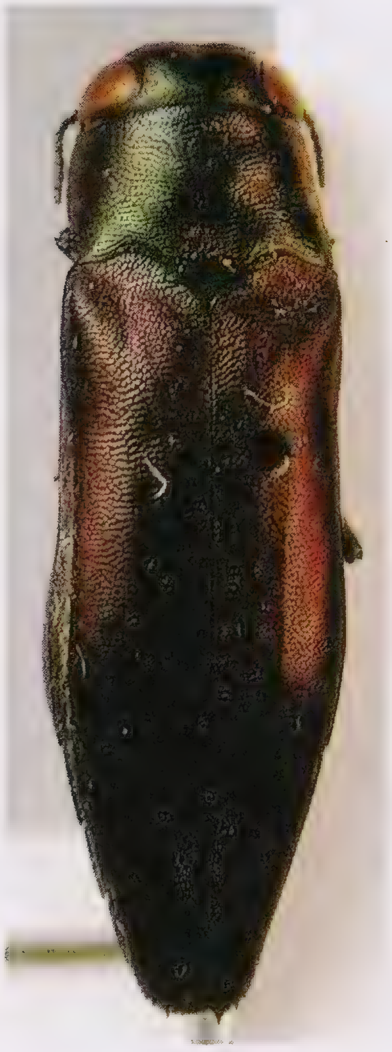
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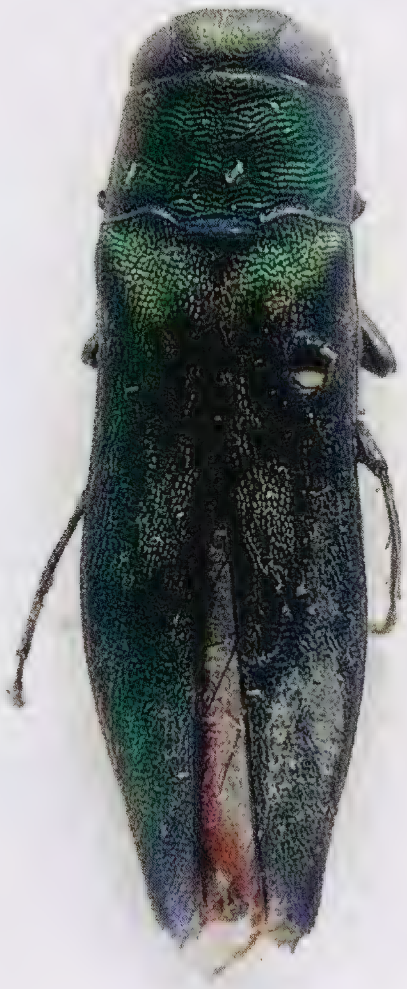
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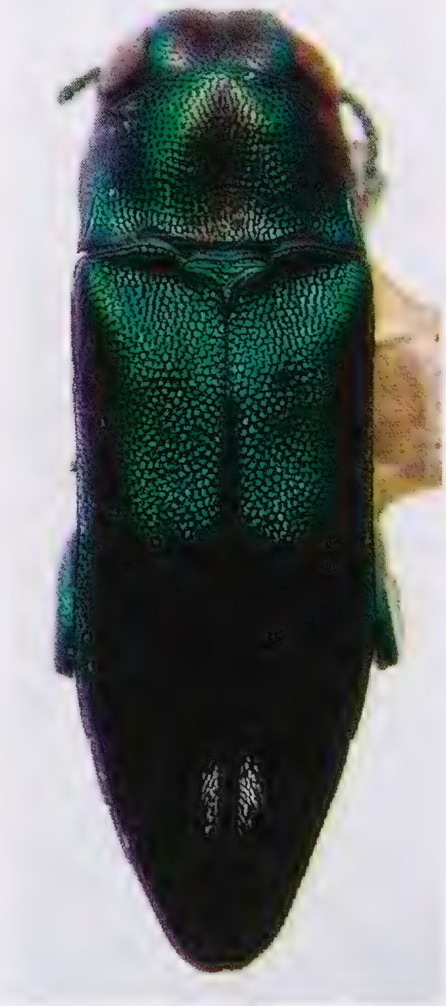
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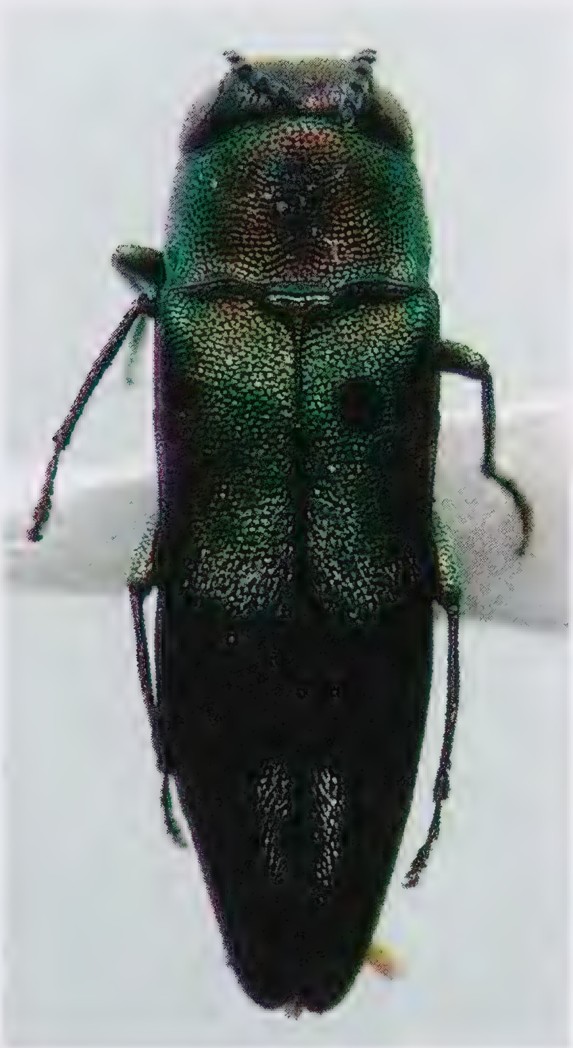
Figs. 19-24: 19 - *Agrilus ophidius* n. sp., holotype; 20 - *Agrilus occipitalis* Eschscholtz, 7.5 mm, Amboina; 21 - *Agrilus anabates* Obenberger, holotype; 22 - *Agrilus punctifrons* Deyrolle, lectotype; 23 - *Agrilus anachlorus* Obenberger, holotype; 24 - *Agrilus pretiosus pretiosus* Deyrolle, Mokmer, Biak I., 4.1 mm.



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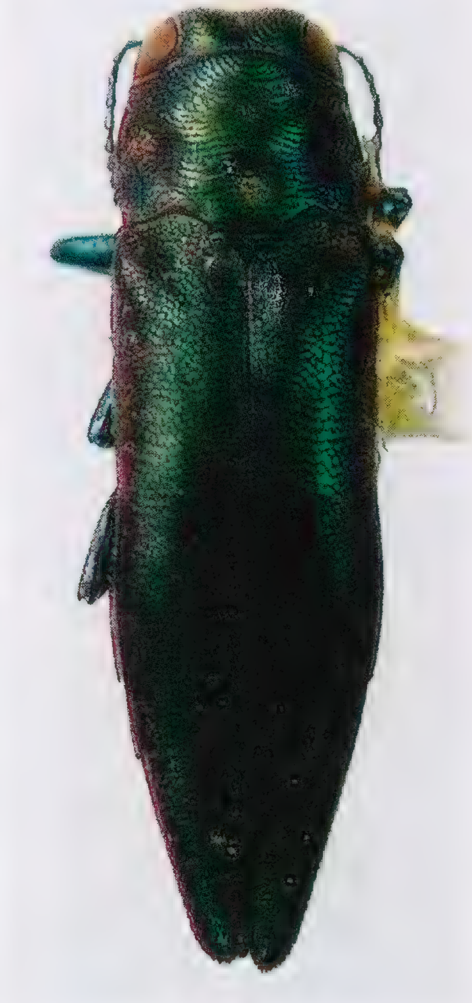

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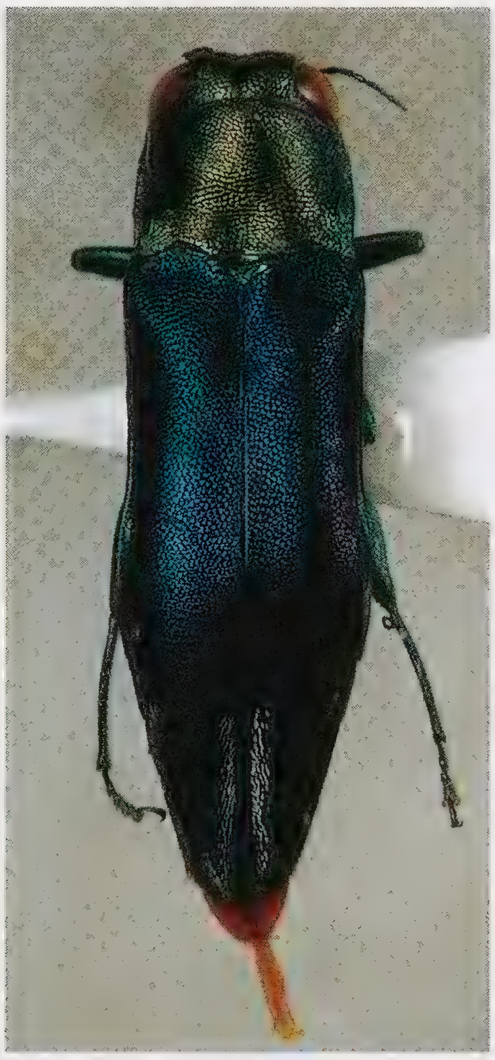

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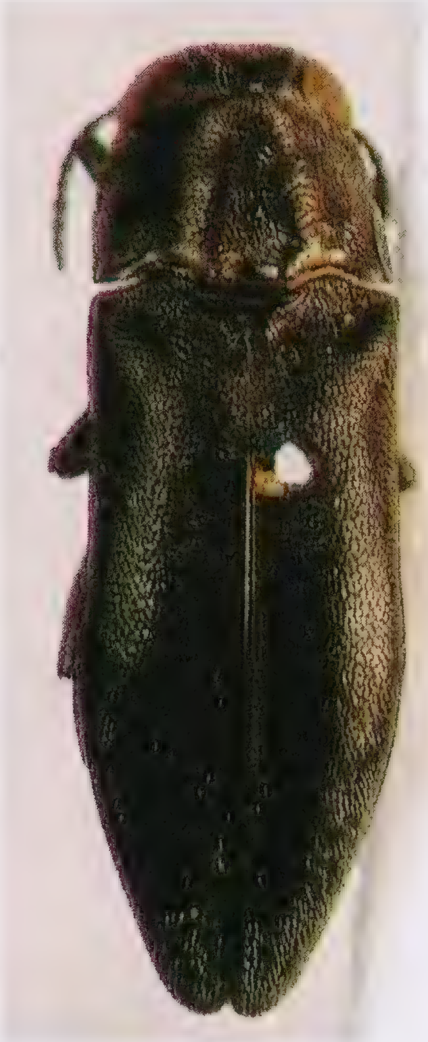

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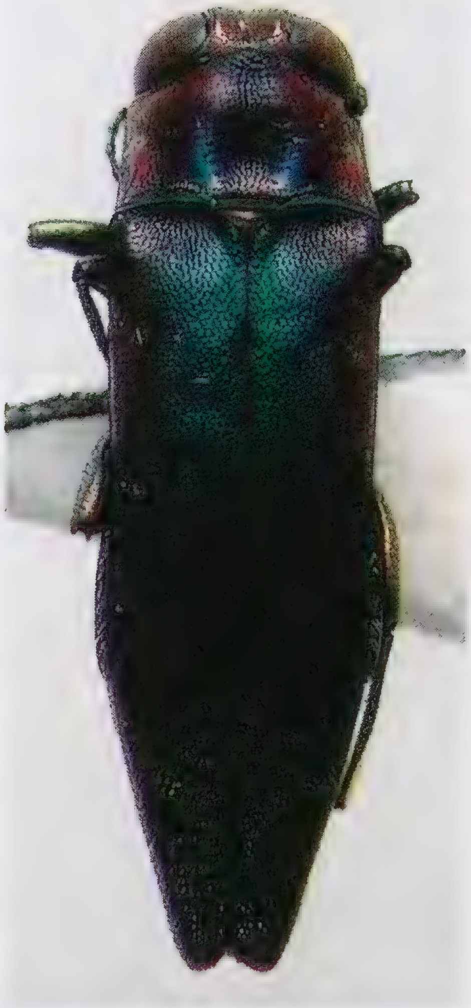

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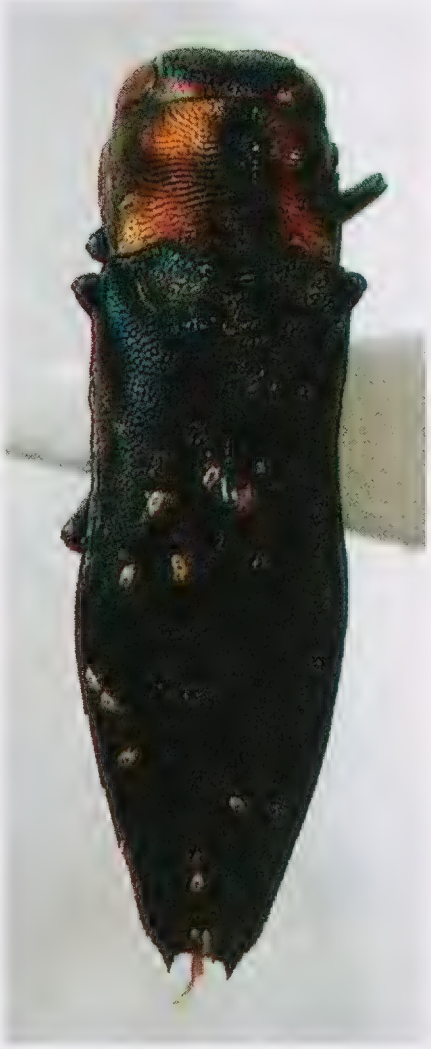

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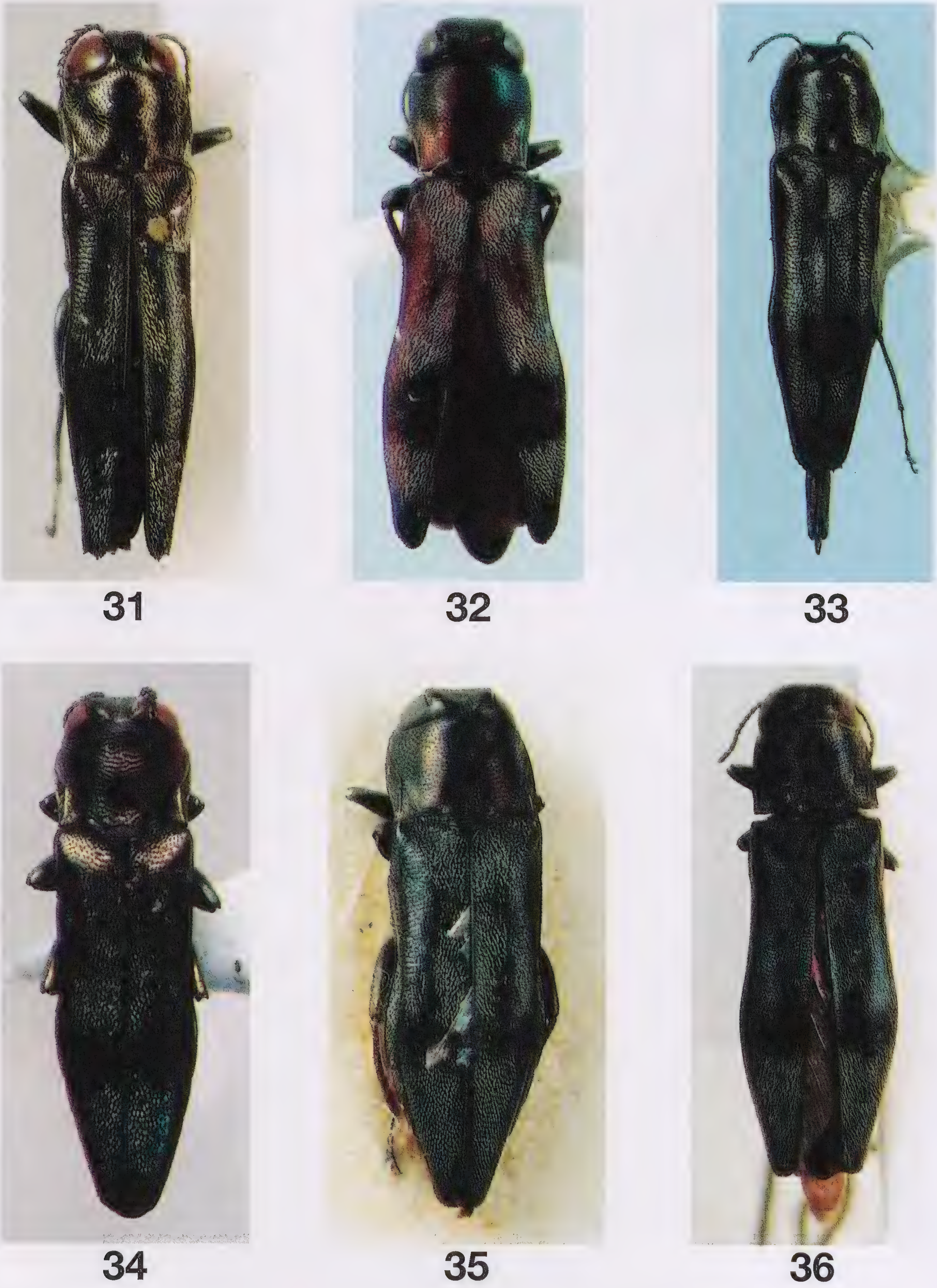
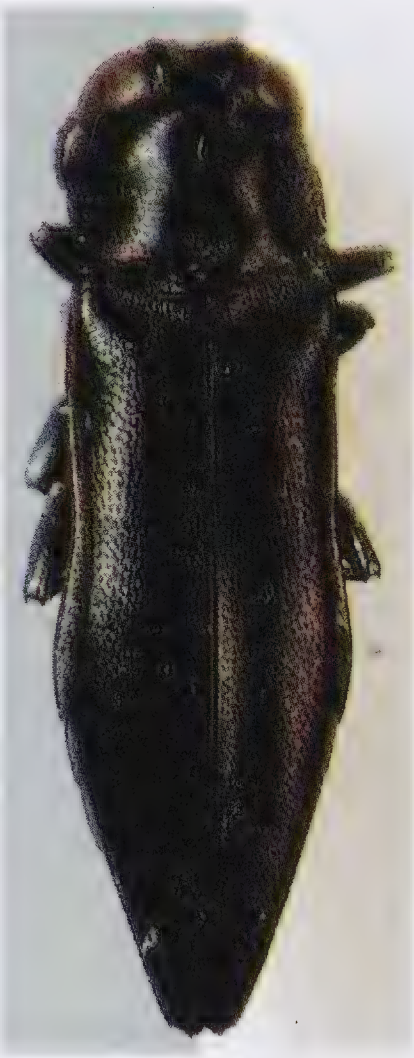
Figs. 25-28: 25 - *Agrilus pretiosus bulolicus* n. ssp., paratype ♀; 26 - *Agrilus biakanus* n. sp., holotype; 27 - *Agrilus viridicellus* Cobos, 8.7 mm, Aru Isl.; 28 - *Agrilus nigerrimus* Deyrolle, lectotype; 29 - *Agrilus pudoratus* n. sp., holotype; 30 - *Agrilus rugiplumbeus* Cobos, 6.9 mm, New Guinea: Wau, Kunai Creek.



Figs. 31-36: 25 - 31 - *Agrilus nigroaeneus* Deyrolle, lectotype; 32 - *Agrilus giraffa* n. sp., holotype; 33 - *Agrilus funebris* Deyrolle, 5.1 mm, Mokmer; 34 - *Agrilus anthracinus* Deyrolle, 4.1 mm, Nadzab; 35 - *Agrilus yulensis* Obenberger, lectotype; 36 - *Agrilus olympicus* Deyrolle, lectotype.



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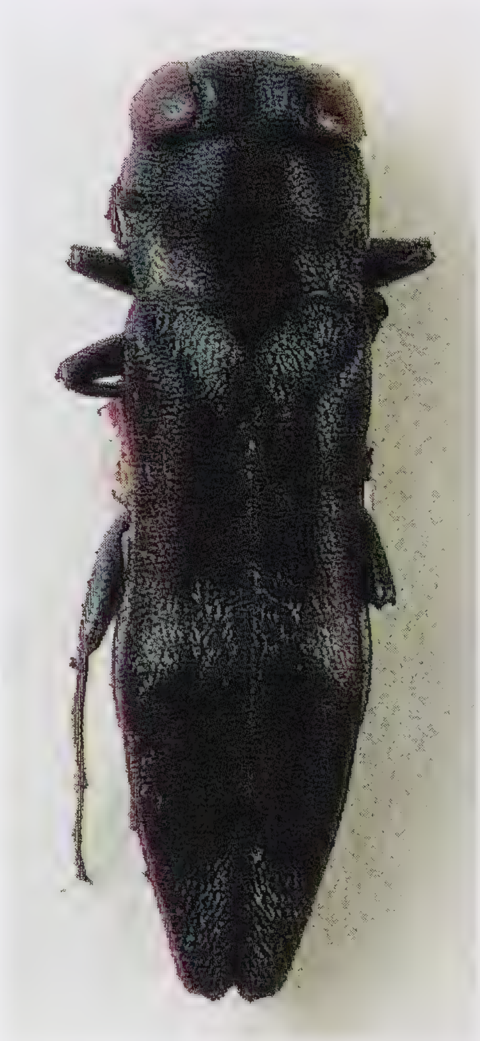

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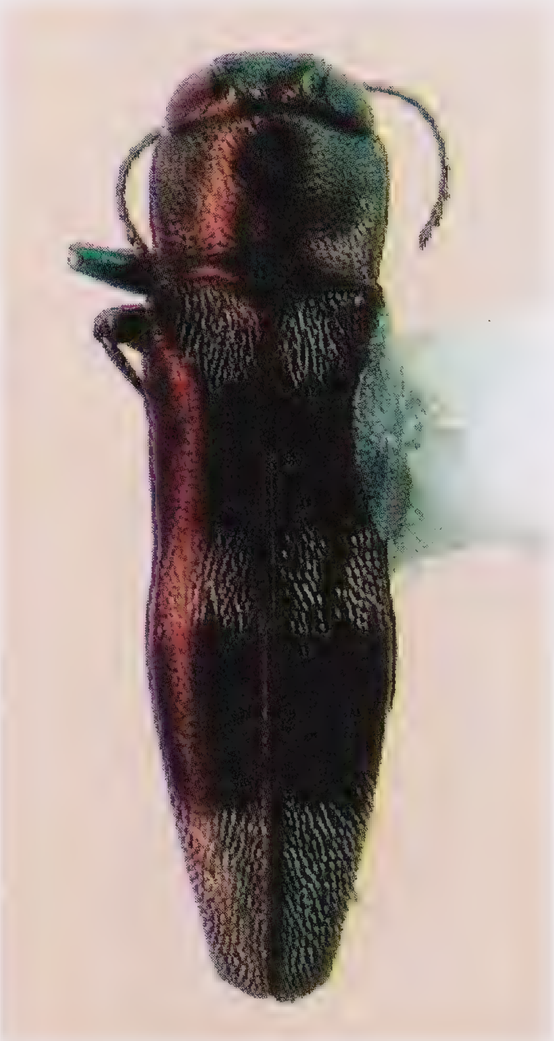

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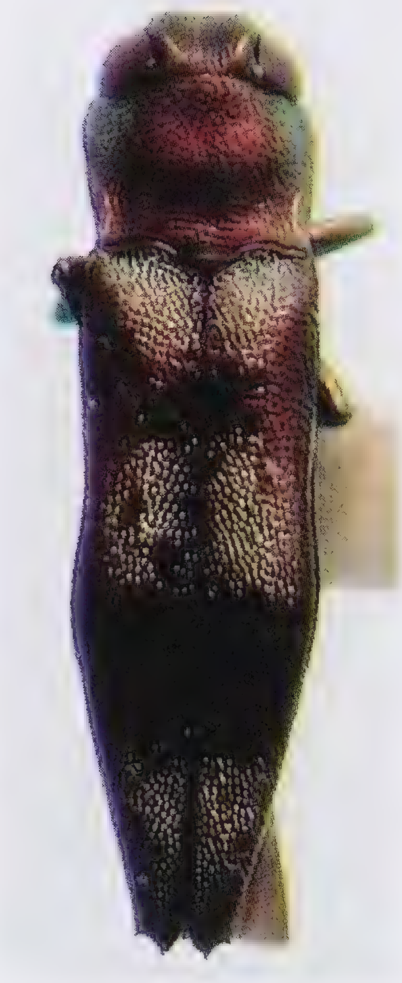

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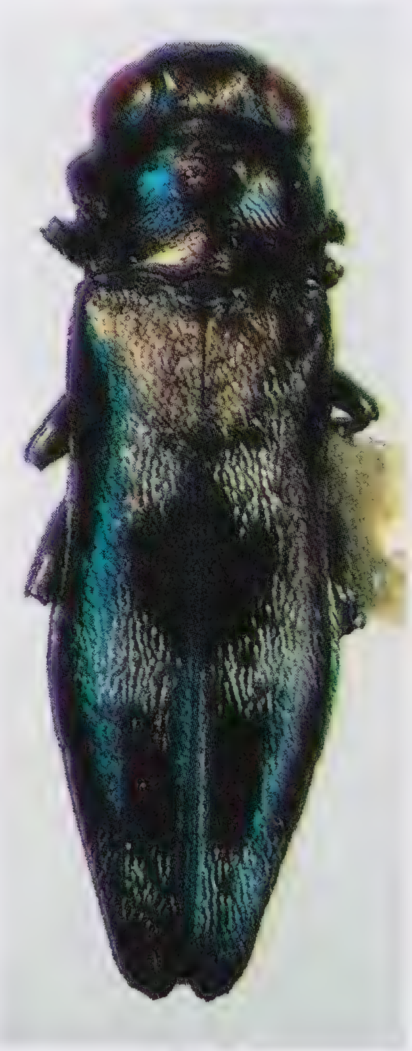

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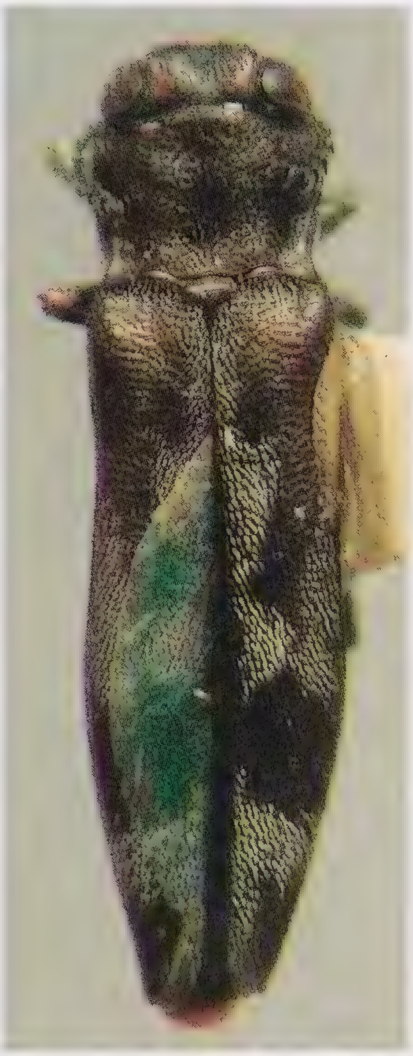

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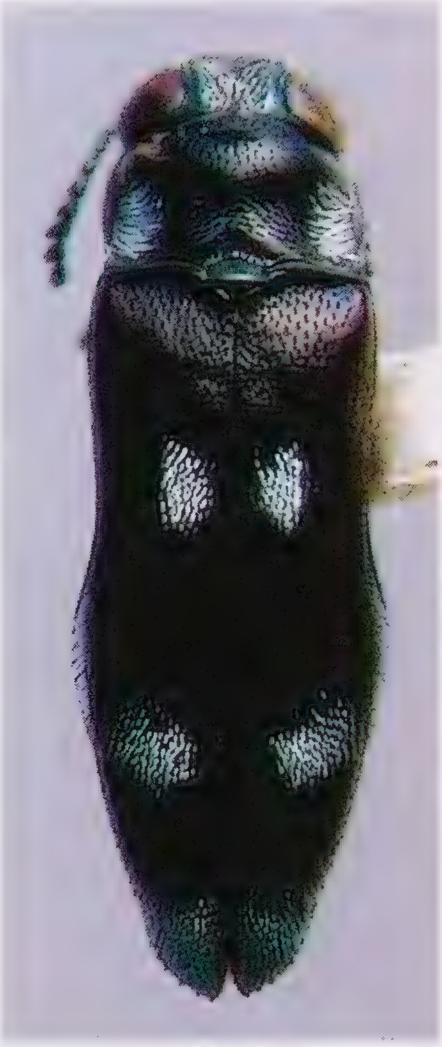
Figs. 37-42: 37 - *Agrilus spinipes* Deyrolle, lectotype; 38 - *Agrilus cuneiformis* Deyrolle: syntype of *Agrilus mysolensis* Obenberger n. syn., 4.1 mm; 39 - *Agrilus swifti* n. sp., holotype; 40 - *Agrilus satyrus* n. sp., paratype, 3,2 mm; 41 - *Agrilus subtrifasciatus* Deyrolle, 3.1 mm, Daradae Pl'n; 42 - *Agrilus striatus* n. sp., paratype.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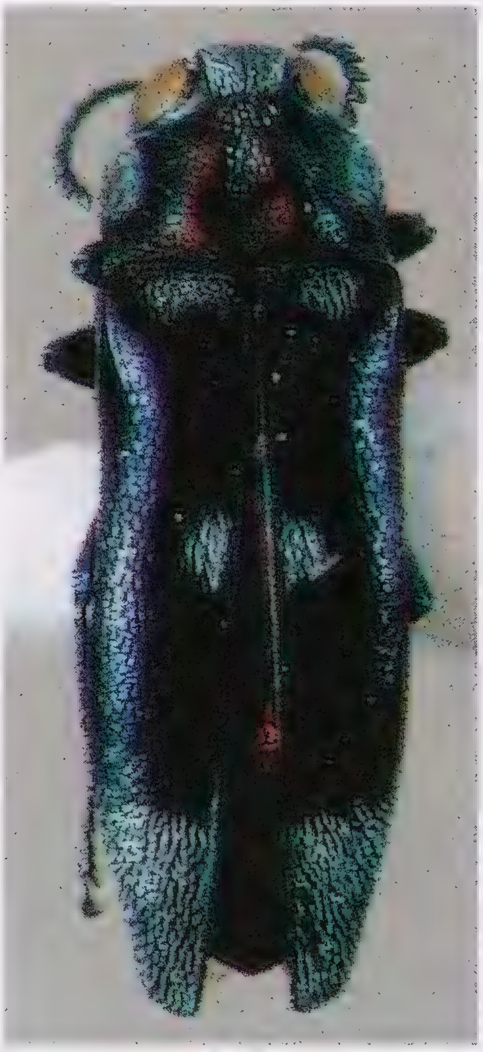
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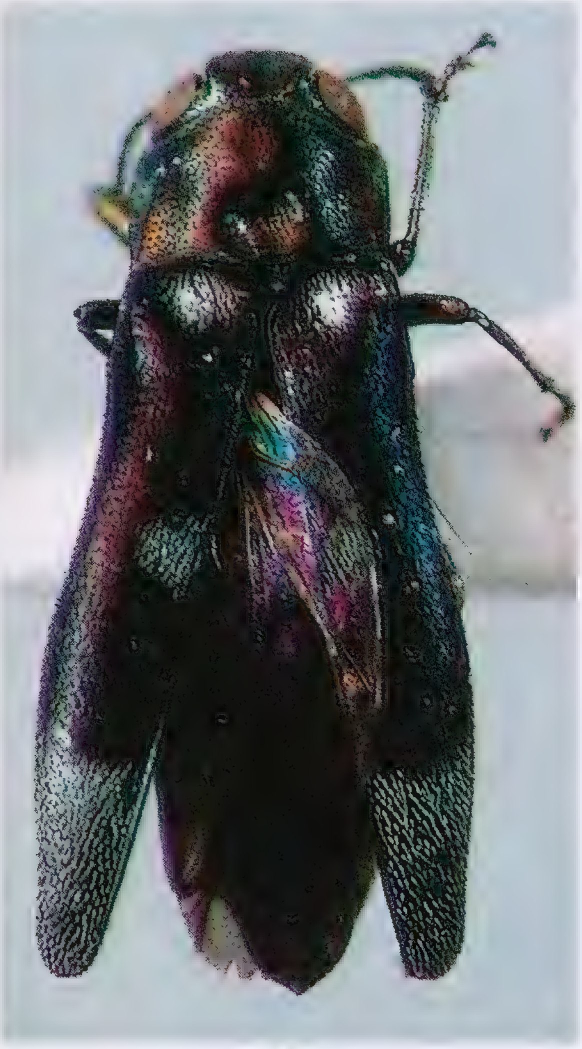
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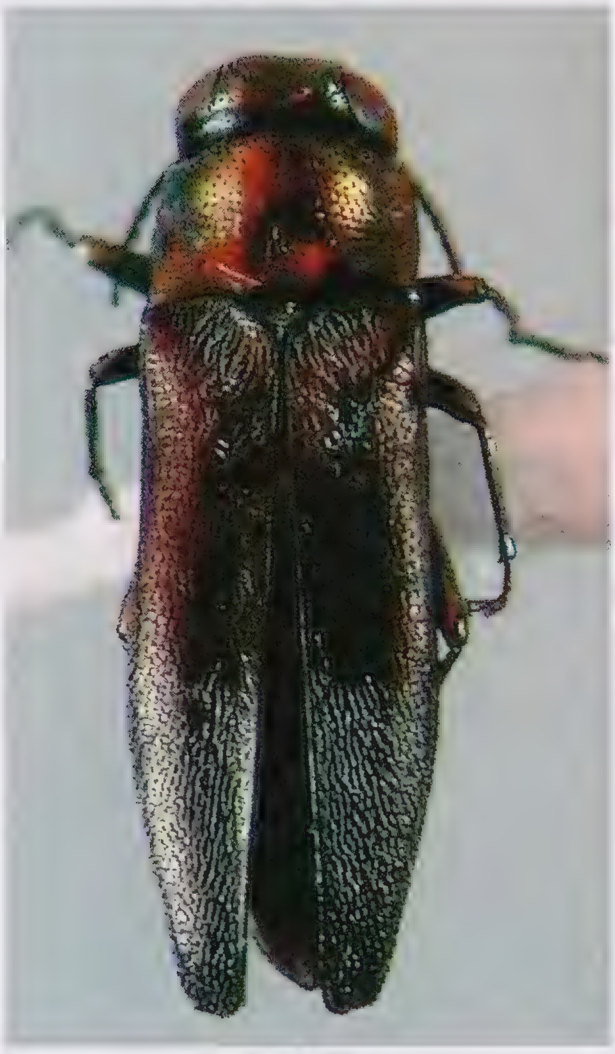
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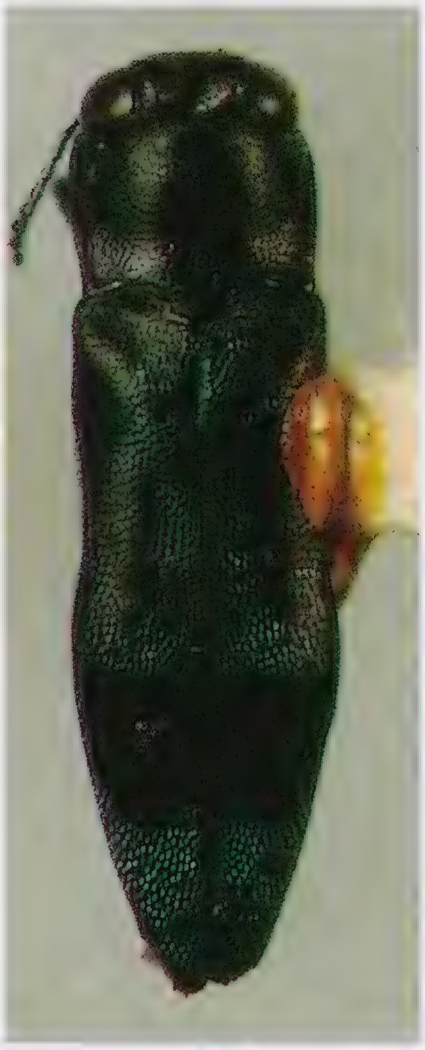
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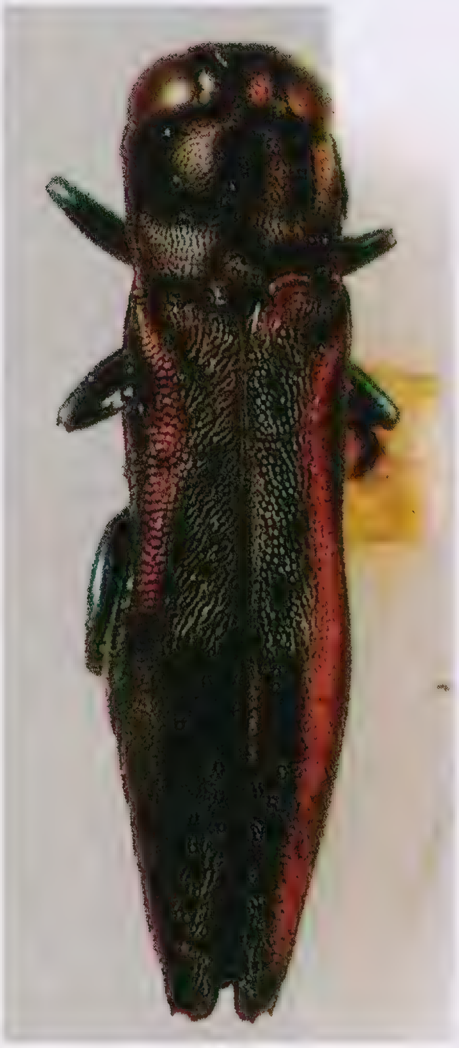
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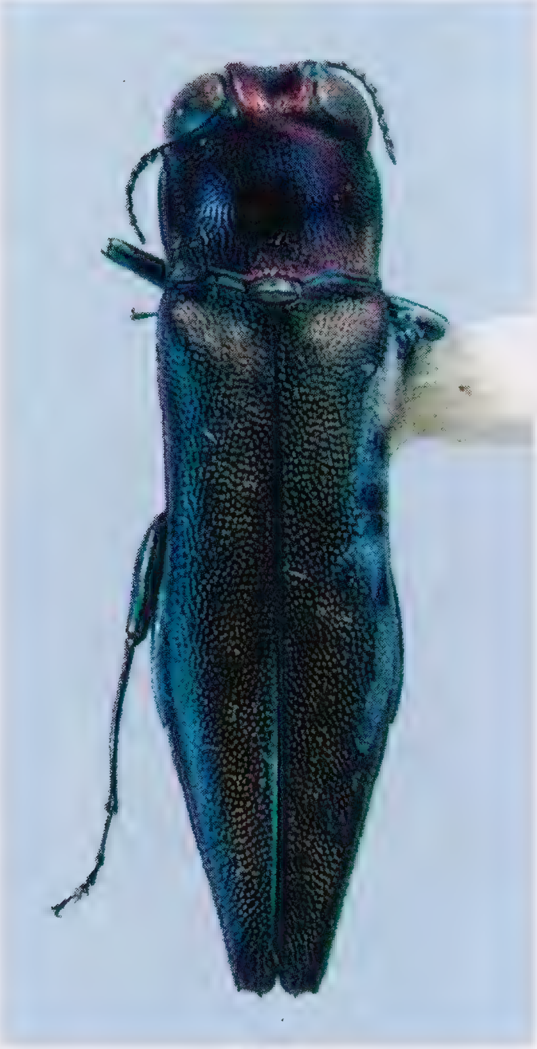
Figs. 43-48: 43 - *Agrilus nocturnus* n. sp., holotype; 44 - *Agrilus lithocarpi* n. sp., holotype; 45 - *Agrilus baitetanus* n. sp., paratype ♂, 2.5 mm; 46 - *Agrilus seminudus* n. sp., paratype, 3.5 mm; 47 - *Agrilus sedlaceki* n. sp., paratype, 3.7 mm; 48 - *Agrilus vulcanus* Deyrolle, lectotype.



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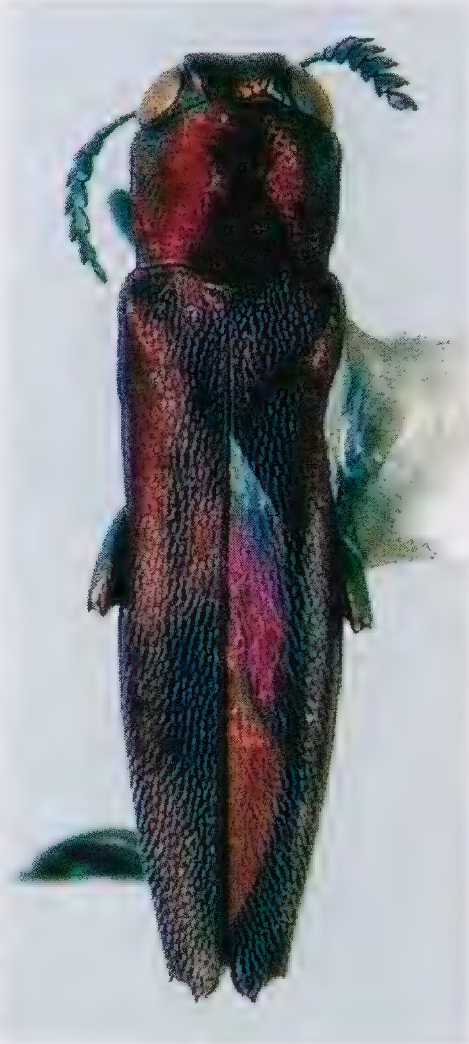

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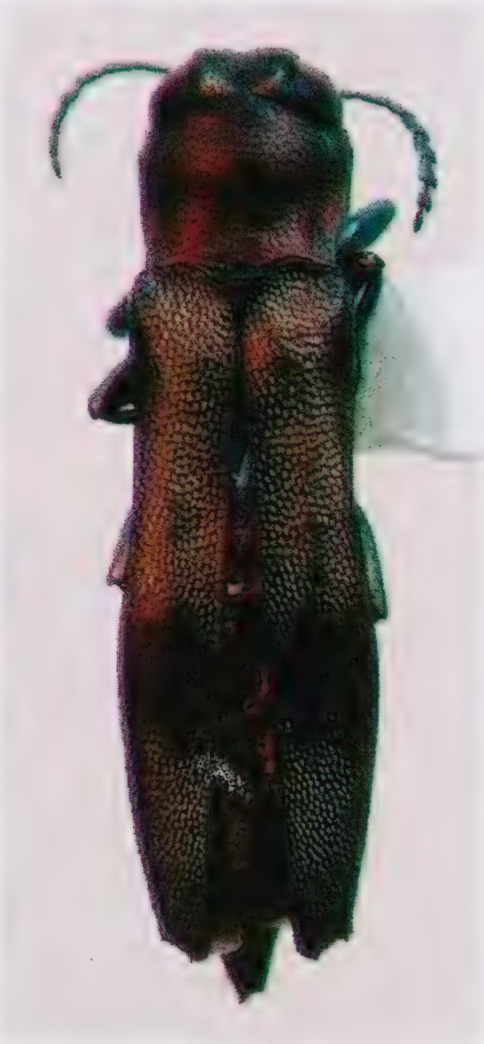

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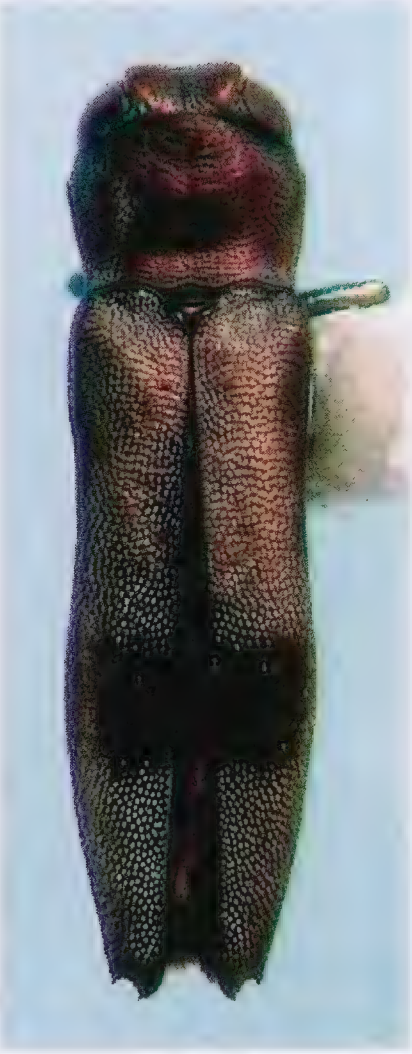

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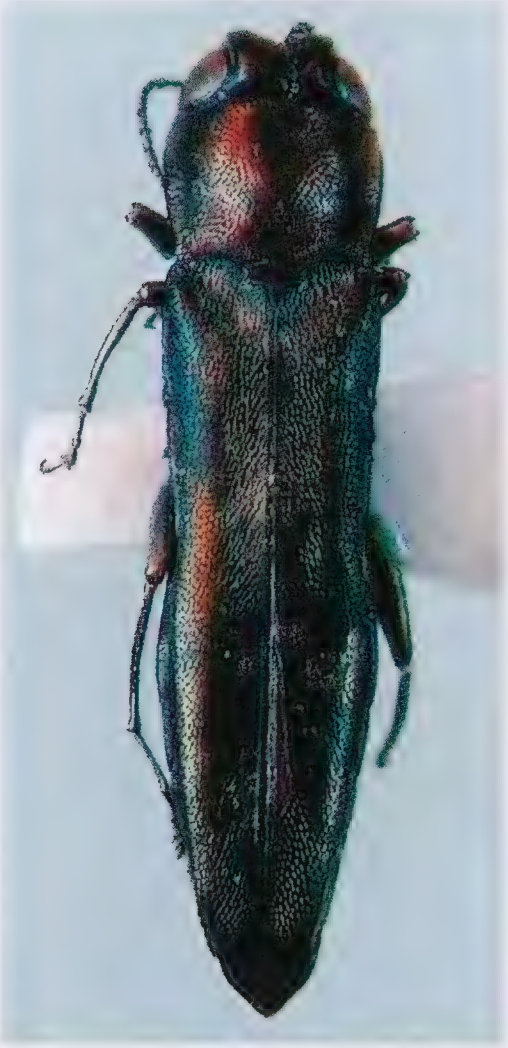

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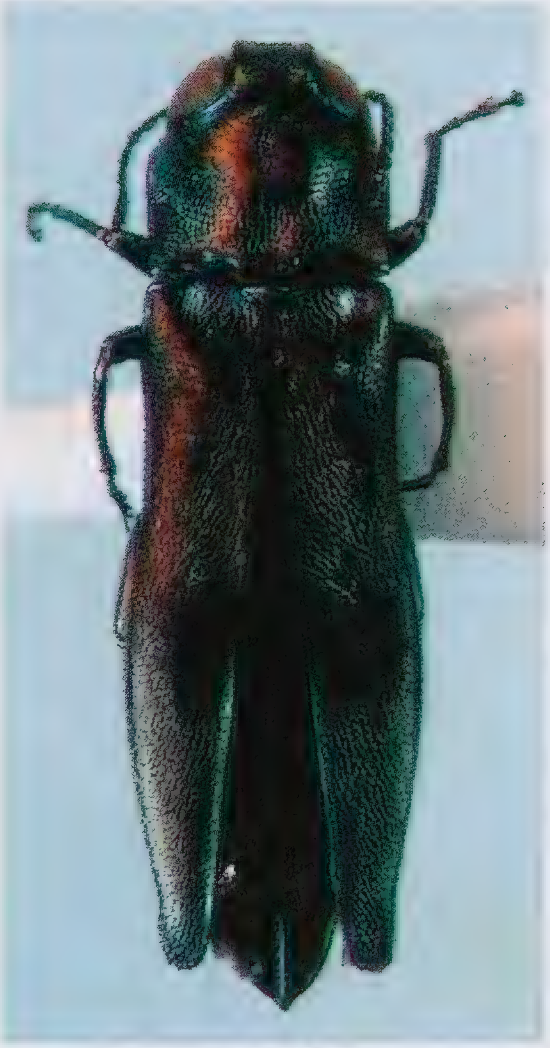

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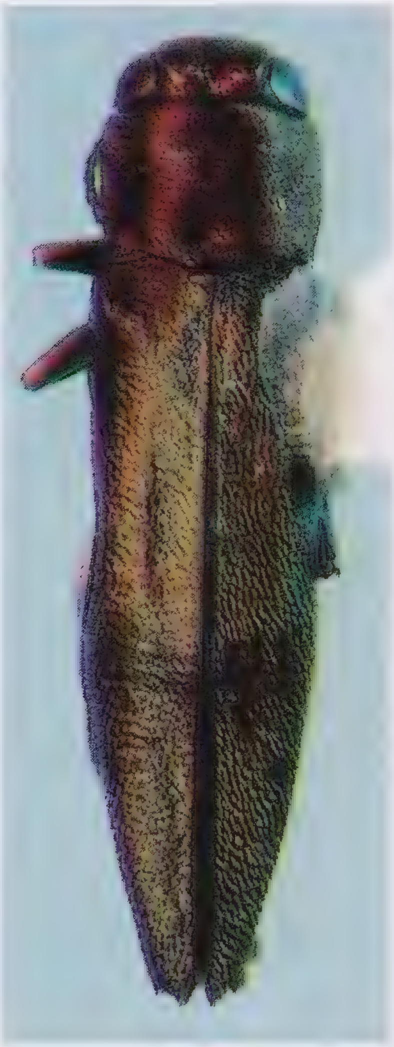
Figs. 49-54: 49 - *Agrilus normanbyanus* n. sp., paratype, 5.2 mm; 50 - *Agrilus cervus* n. sp., holotype; 51 - *Agrilus dama* n. sp., holotype; 52 - *Agrilus morobensis* n. sp., holotype; 53 - *Agrilus androgynus* n. sp., holotype; 54 - *Agrilus gaylei* n. sp., holotype.



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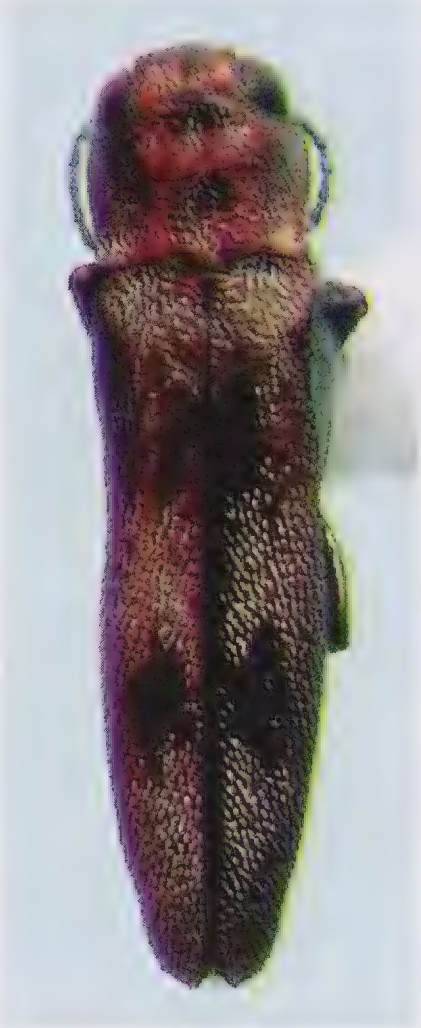

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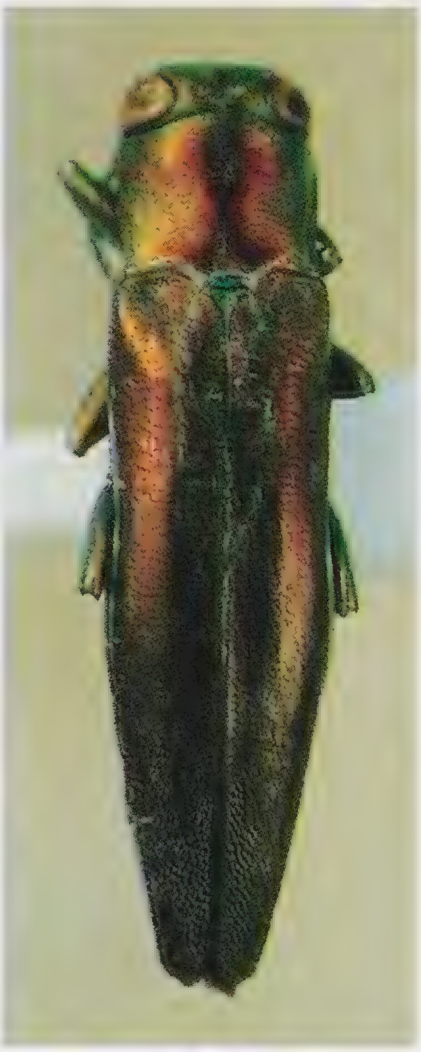

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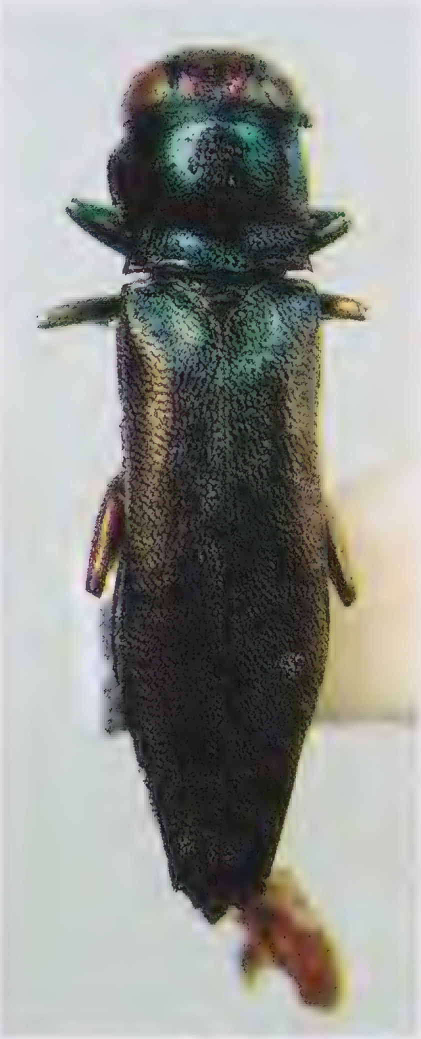

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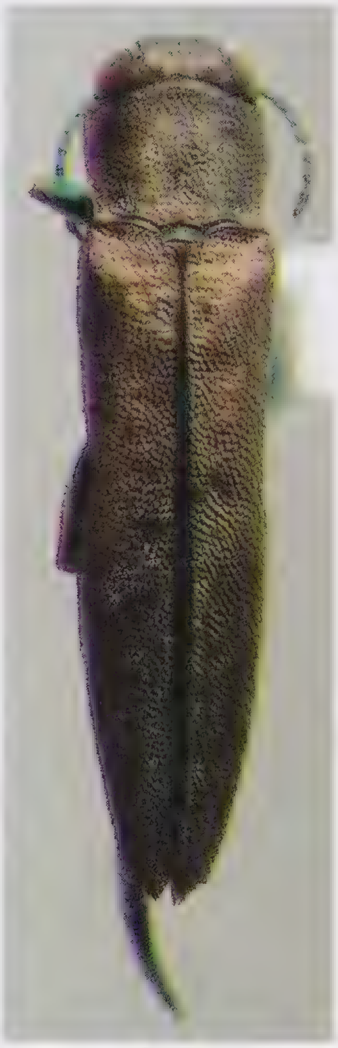

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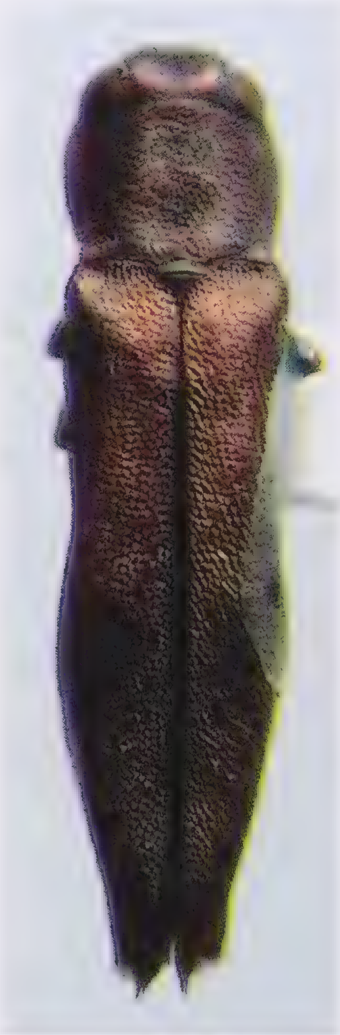

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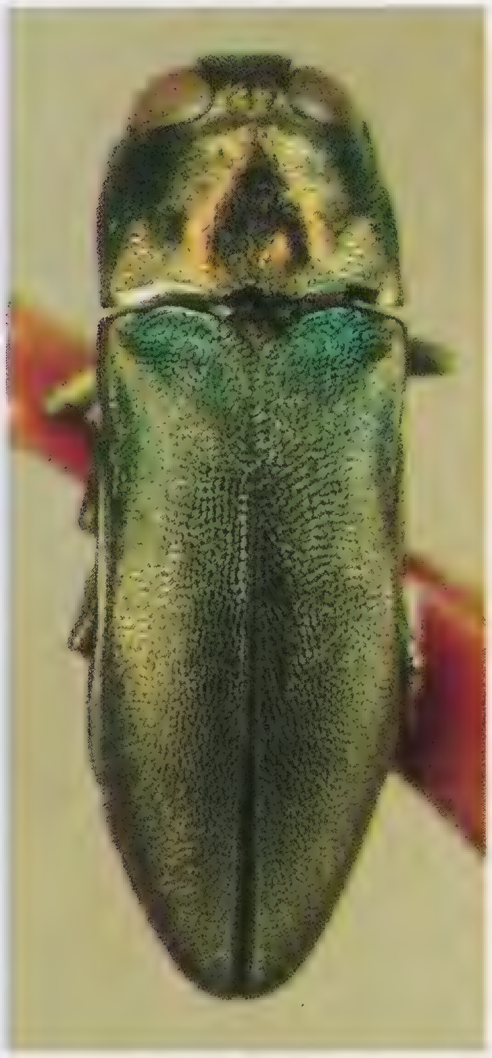
Figs. 55-60: 55 - *Agrilus allisoni* n. sp., holotype; 56 - *Agrilus nebulatus* n. sp., holotype; 57 - *Agrilus corallinus* n. sp., holotype; 58 - *Agrilus pinii* Gestro, 5.3 mm, Baitabag; 59 - *Agrilus cypselus* n. sp., paratype ♂, 4.1 mm; 60 - *Agrilus cypselus* n. sp., paratype ♀, 4.1 mm.



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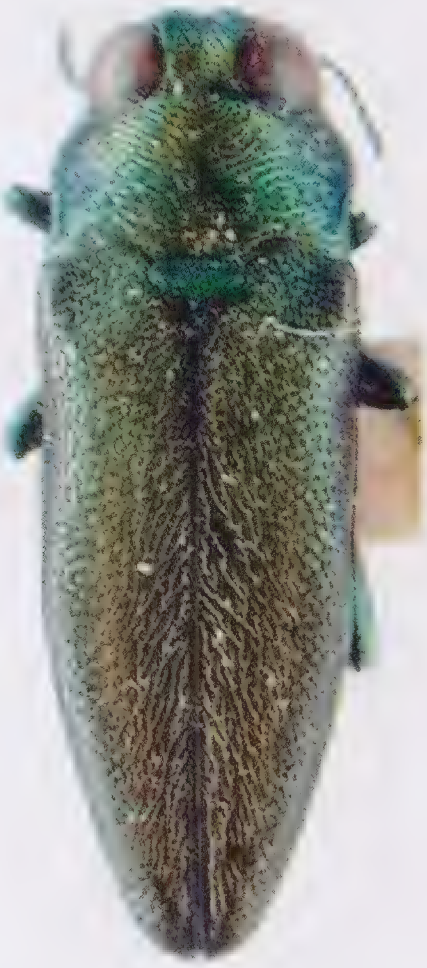

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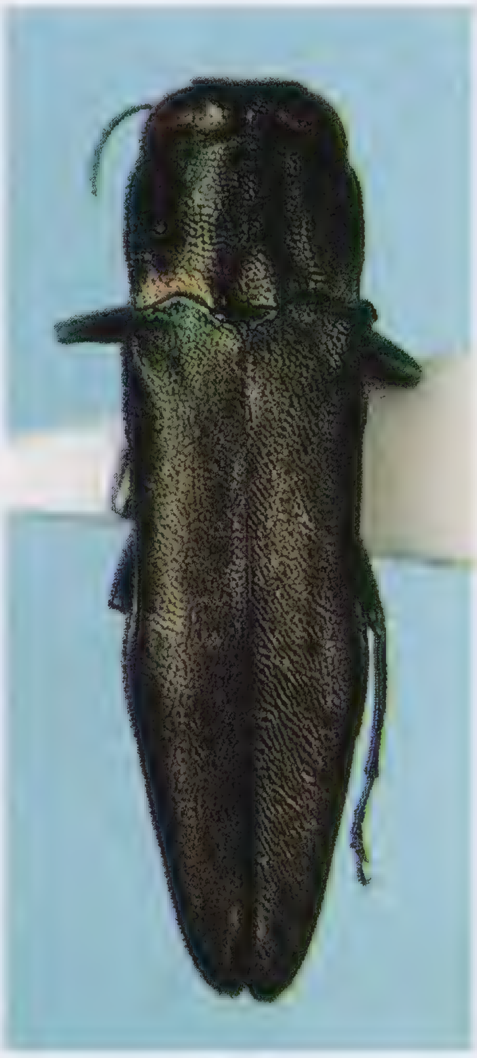

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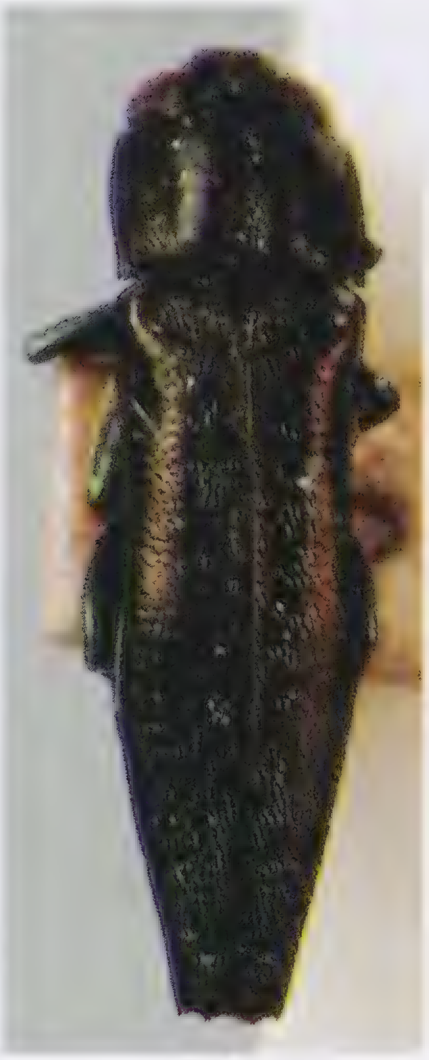

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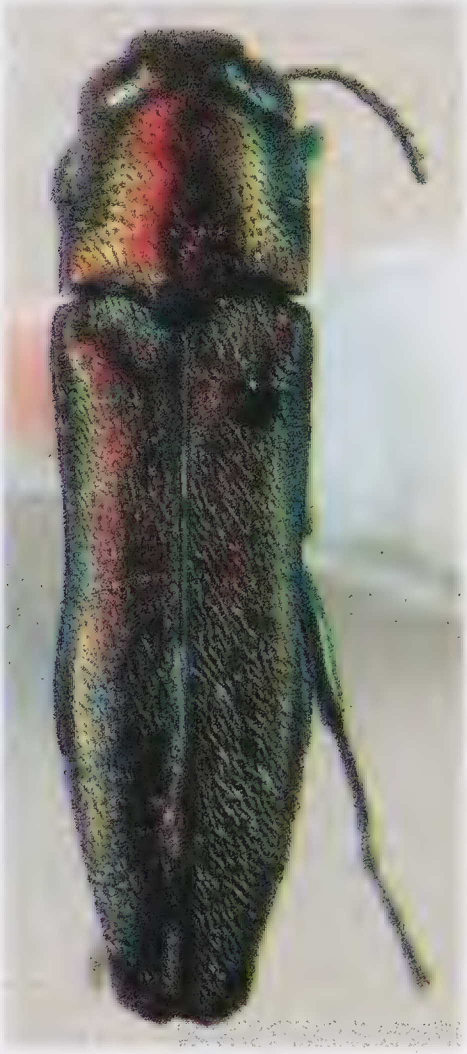

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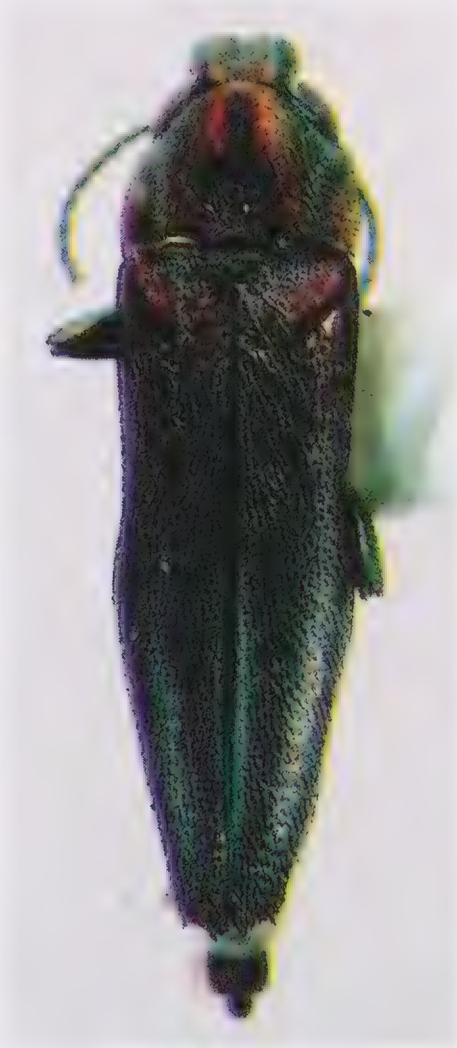

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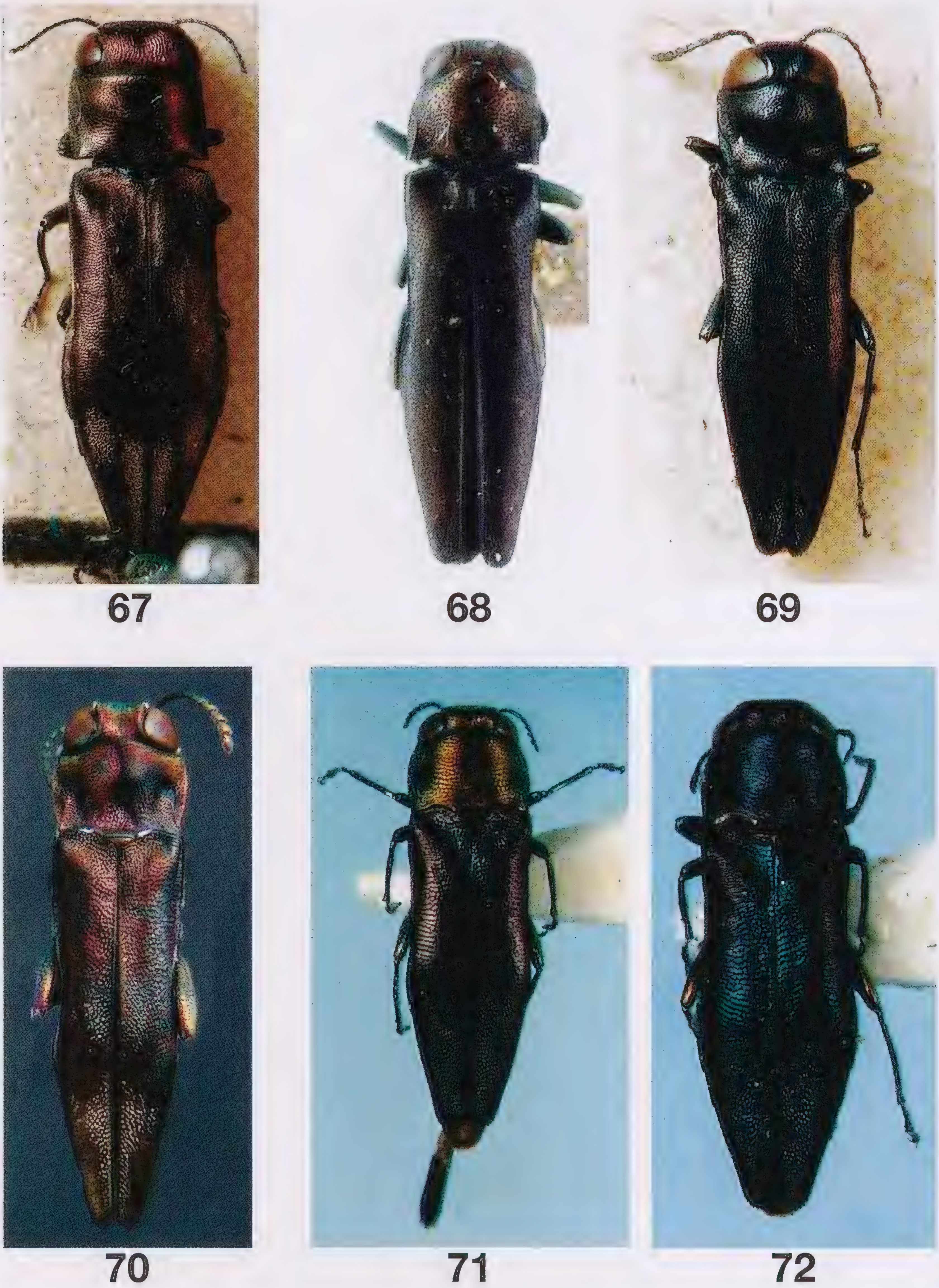
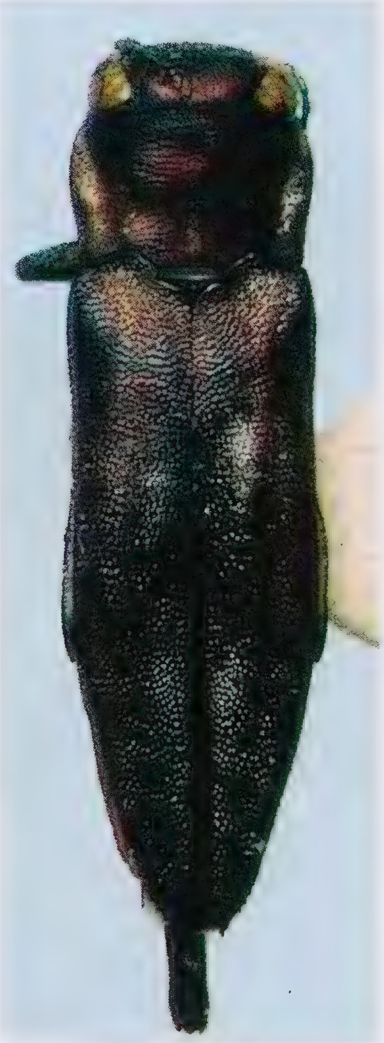
Figs. 61-66: 61 - *Agrilus sylvestris* Deyrolle, 4.6 mm, New Guinea, Maprik; 62 - *Agrilus hirsutulus* Deyrolle, lectotype; 63 - *Agrilus indignus* Fairmaire, 6.9 mm, Amboina; 64 - *Agrilus dorsalis* Deyrolle, lectotype; 65 - *Agrilus wewakinus* n. sp., holotype; 66 - *Agrilus macrocephalus* n. sp., holotype.



Figs. 67-72: 67 - *Agrilus roroensis* Gestro, holotype; 68 - *Agrilus nigroviolaceus* Deyrolle, lectotype; 69 - *Agrilus papuanus* Gestro, syntype ♀; 70 - *Agrilus oomsisensis* n. sp., holotype; 71 - *Agrilus chalybeus* Deyrolle, ♂, 4.7 mm, Madang prov., Baitabag; 72 - *Agrilus chalybeus* Deyrolle, ♀, 4.8 mm, idem.



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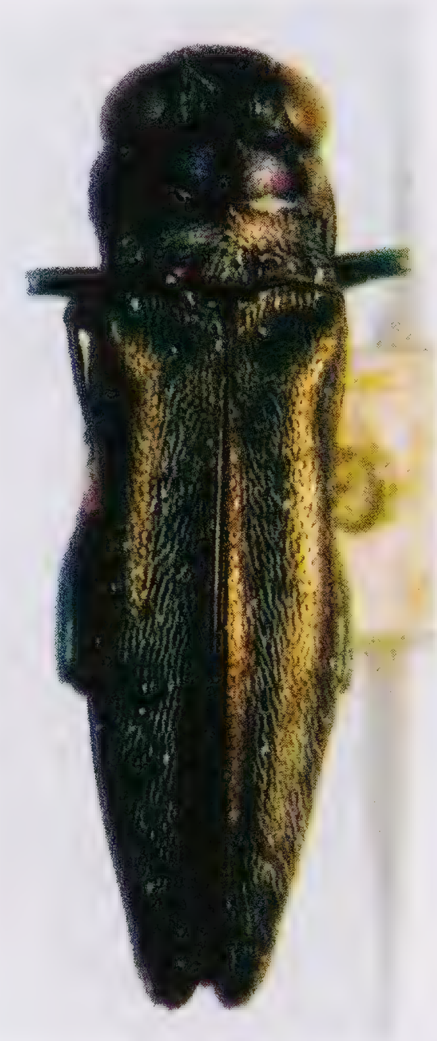

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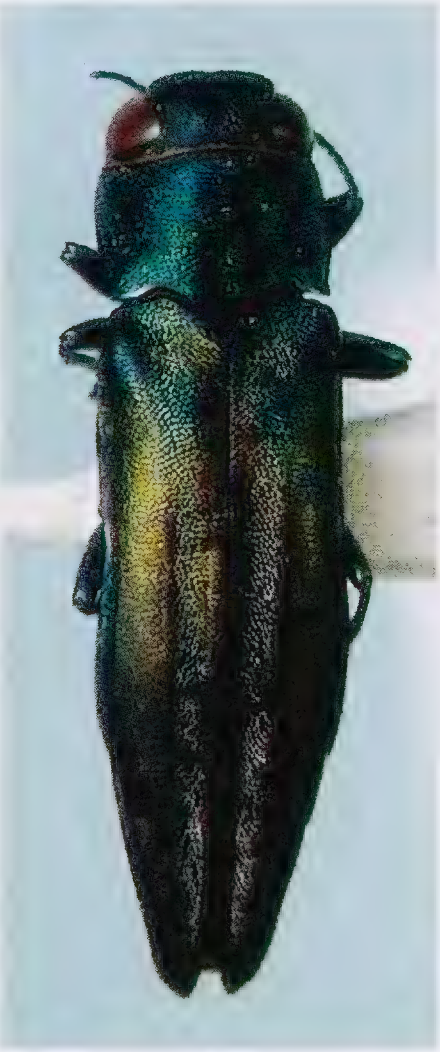

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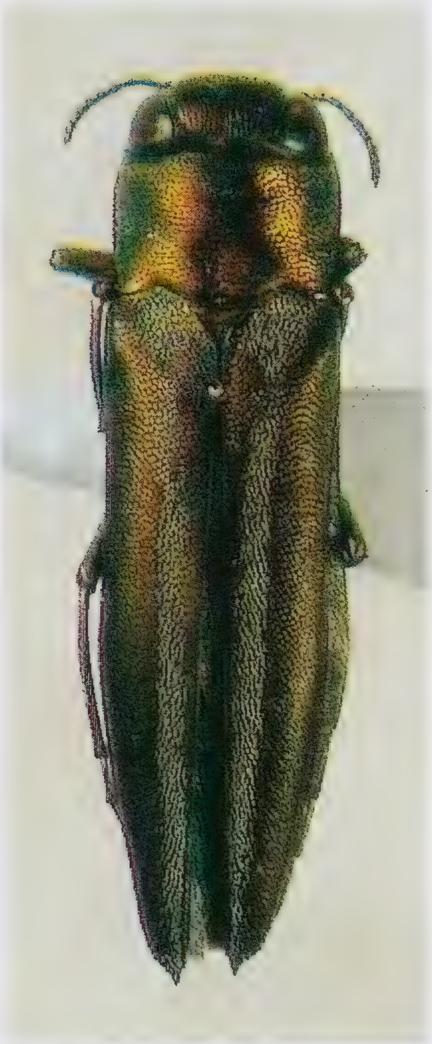

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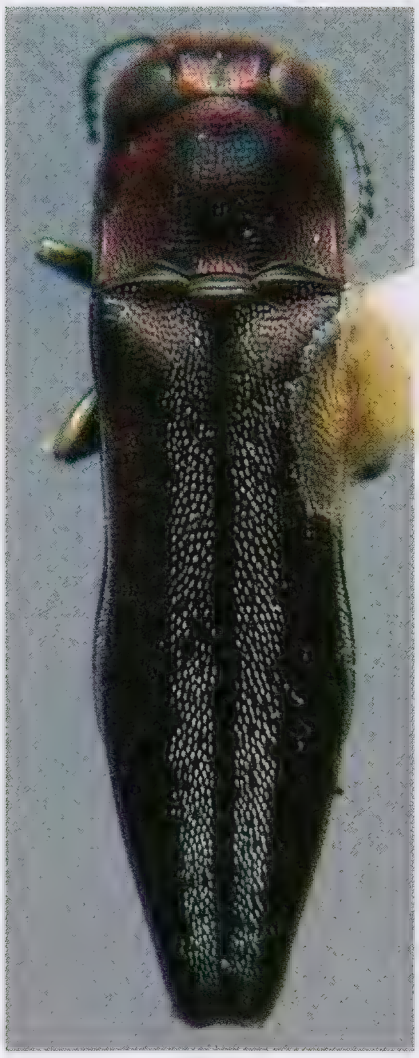

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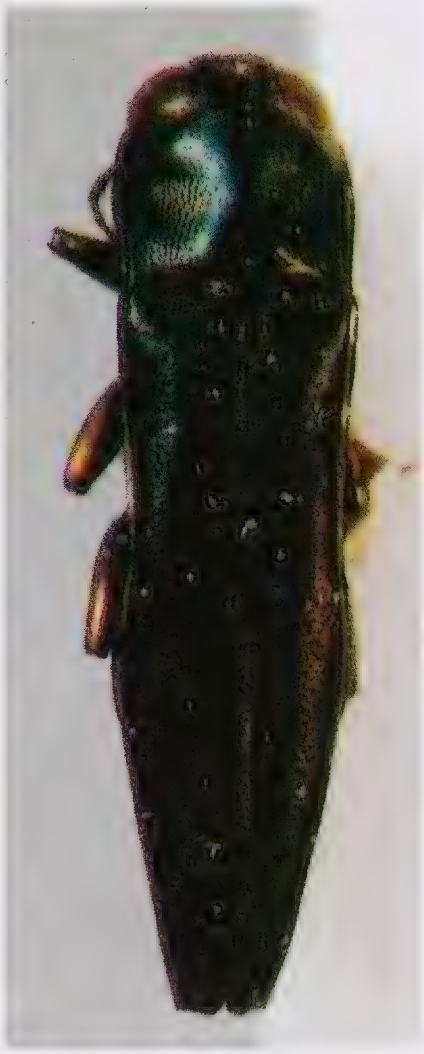

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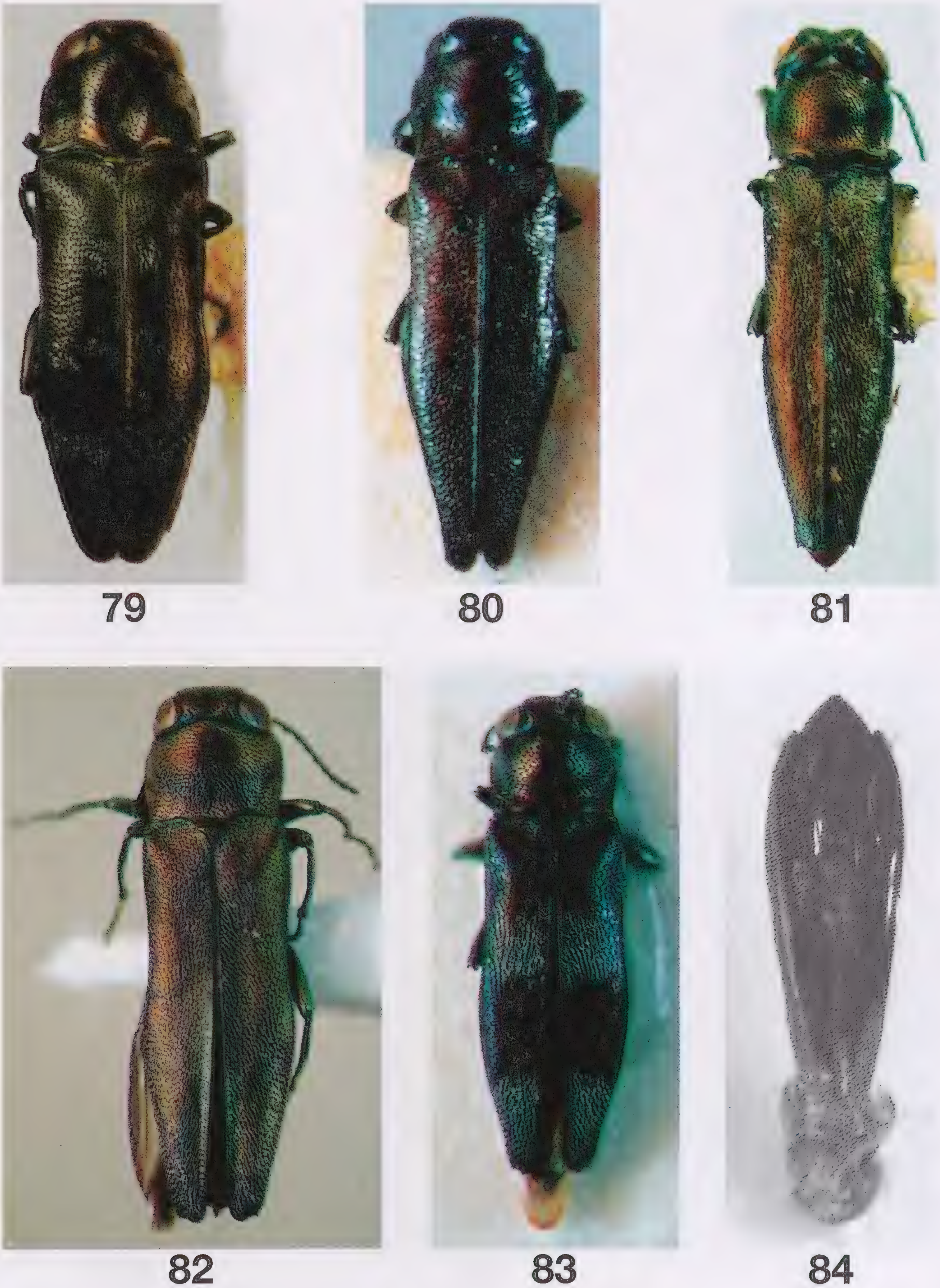
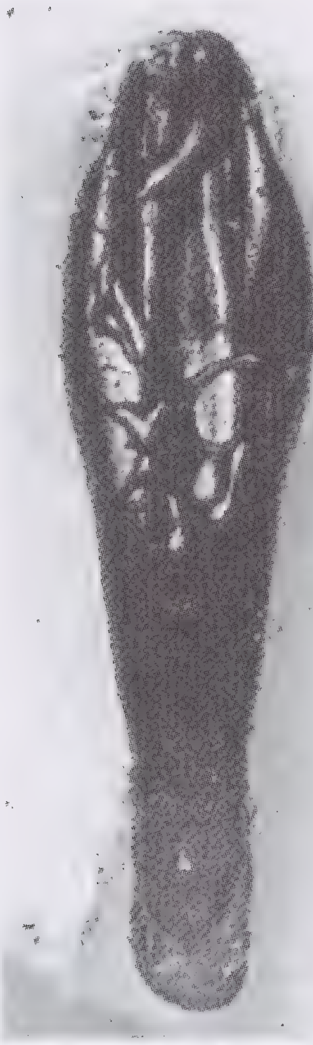
Figs. 73-78: 73 - *Agrilus cupreoviolaceus* Deyrolle, 6.1 mm, Aru Isl.; 74 - *Agrilus amethysticollis* Deyrolle, lectotype; 75 - *Agrilus terraereginae terraereginae* Blackburn, 6.5 mm, Goodenough Isl.: 8 km W Bolu Bolu; 76 - *Agrilus terraereginae deerratus* n. ssp., holotype; 77 - *Agrilus gressitti* n. sp., holotype; 78 - *Agrilus auripes* Deyrolle, lectotype.



Figs. 79-84: 79 - *Agrilus concavus* Deyrolle, holotype; 80 - *Agrilus fidelis* Kerremans, syntype; 81 - *Agrilus ambifarius* n. sp., holotype; 82 - *Agrilus pellitus*, paratype; 83 - *Agrilus missanus* n. sp., paratype; 84 - *Agrilus pellitus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.1 mm.



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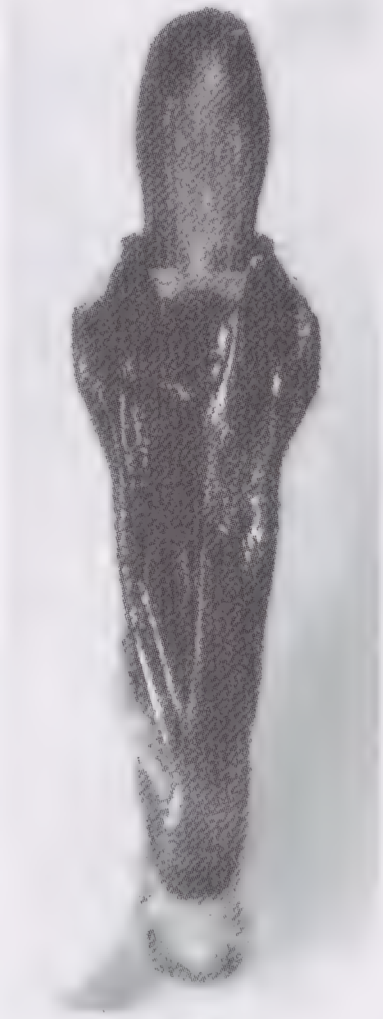

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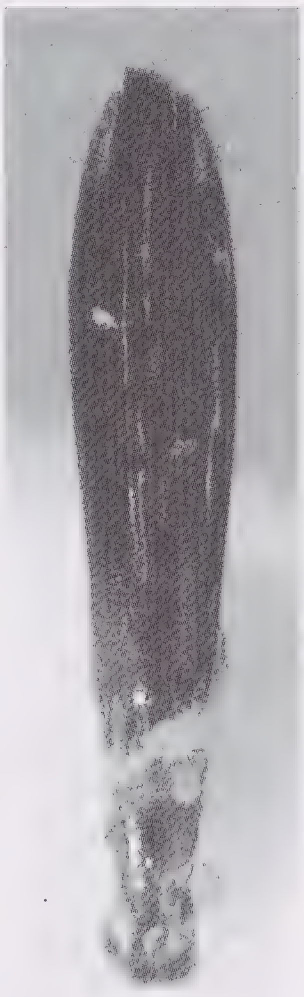

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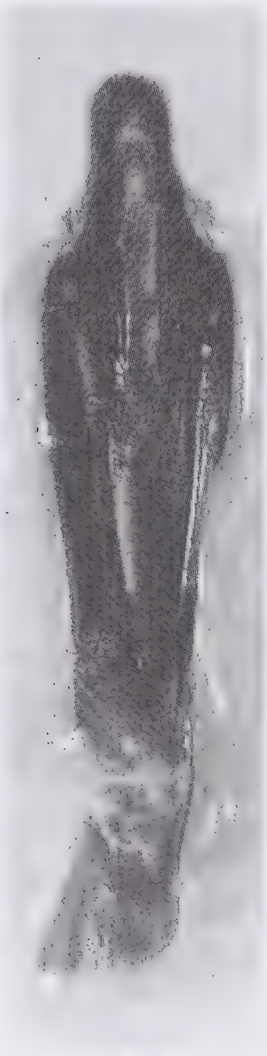

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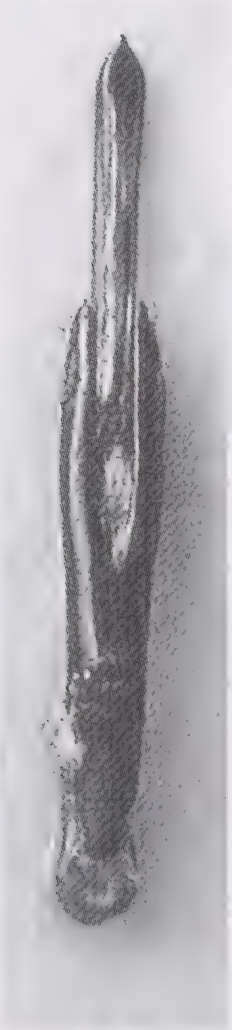

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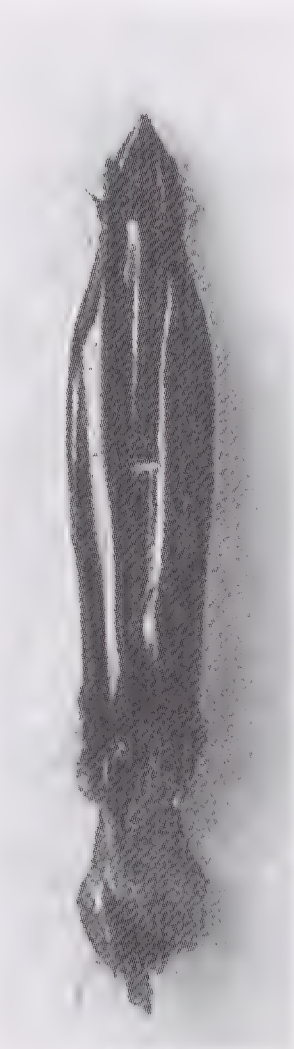

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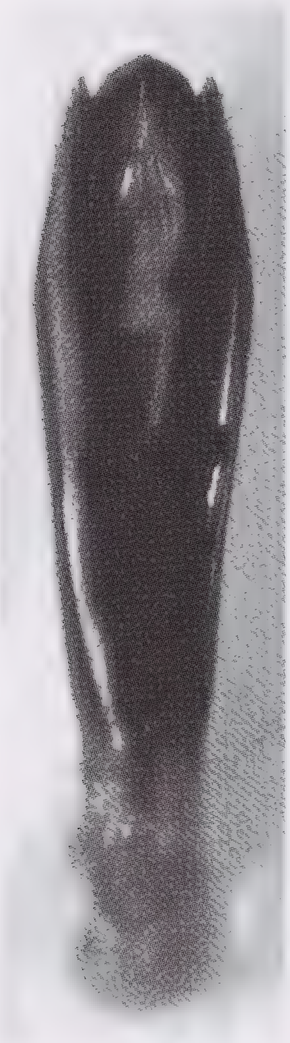
Figs. 85-90: 85 - *Agrilus deyrollei deyrollei*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.8 mm; 86 - *Agrilus virilis*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 87 - *Agrilus fusus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.3 mm; 88 - *Agrilus acer*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.6 mm; 89 - *Agrilus indigaceus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.9 mm; 90 - *Agrilus paradiseus*, 1.0 mm, New Guinea, Morobe.



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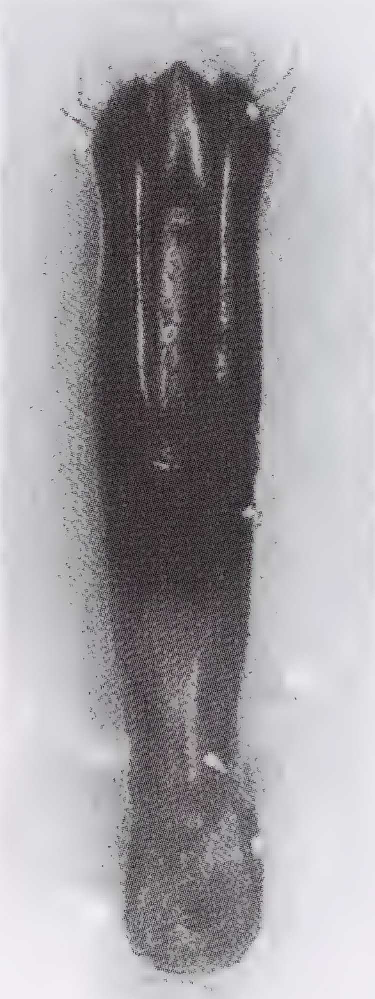

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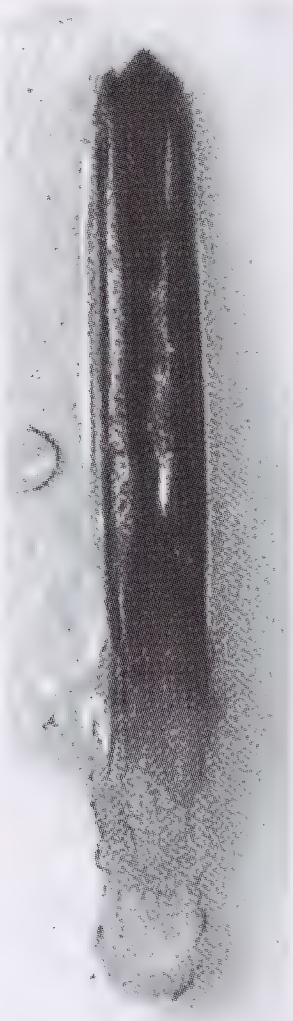

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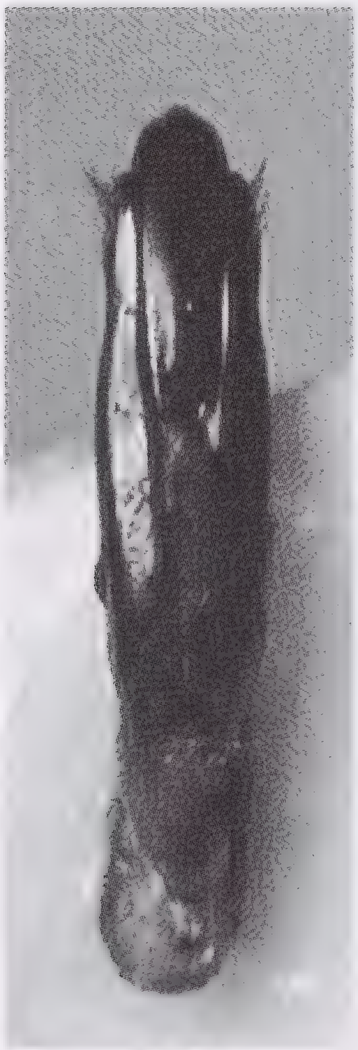

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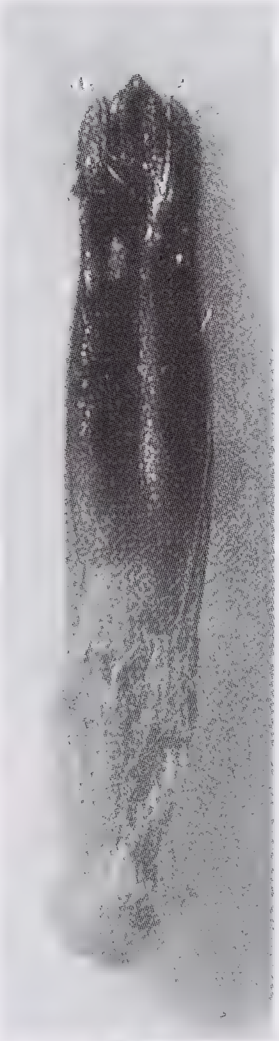

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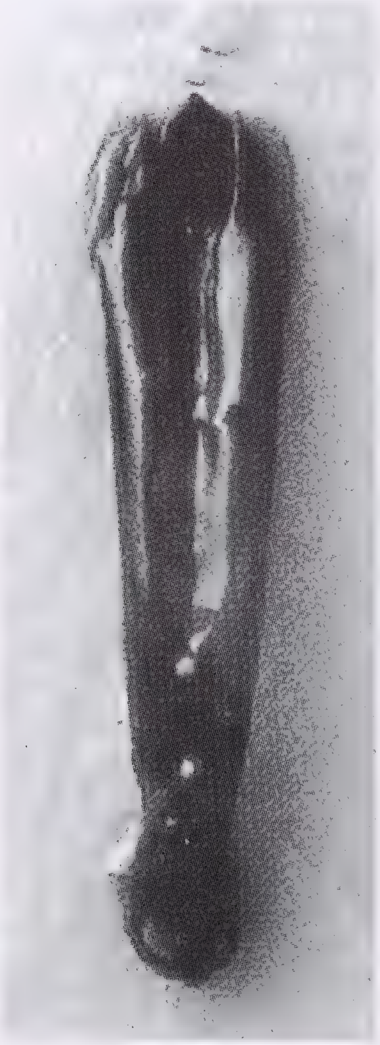

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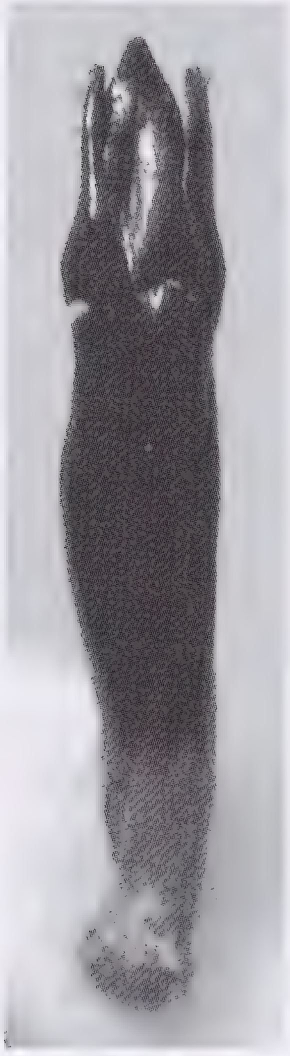
Figs. 91-96: 91 - *Agrilus maai*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.2 mm; 92 - *Agrilus cavazzutii*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.6 mm; 93 - *Agrilus opulentus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.9 mm; 94 - *Agrilus viridissimus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.7 mm; 95 - *Agrilus auritinctus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.4 mm; 96 - *Agrilus ornatus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.9 mm.



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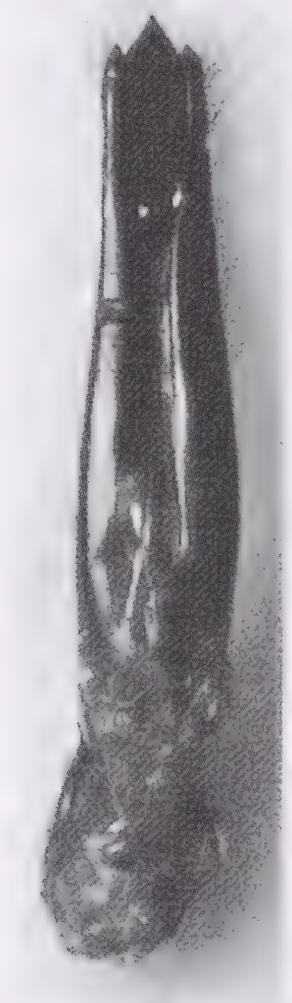

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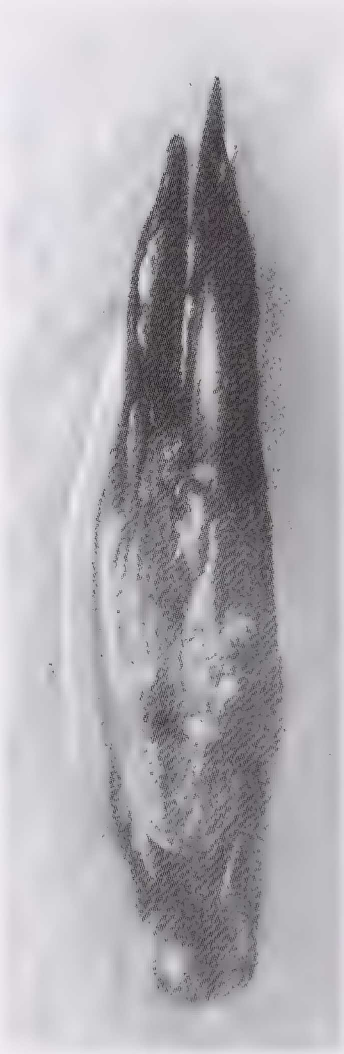

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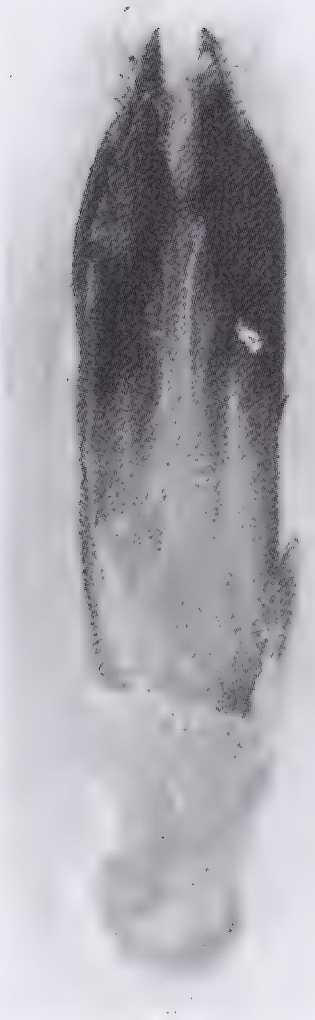

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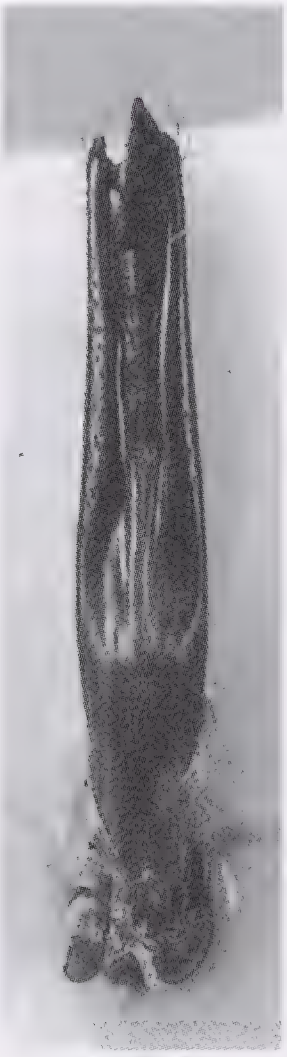

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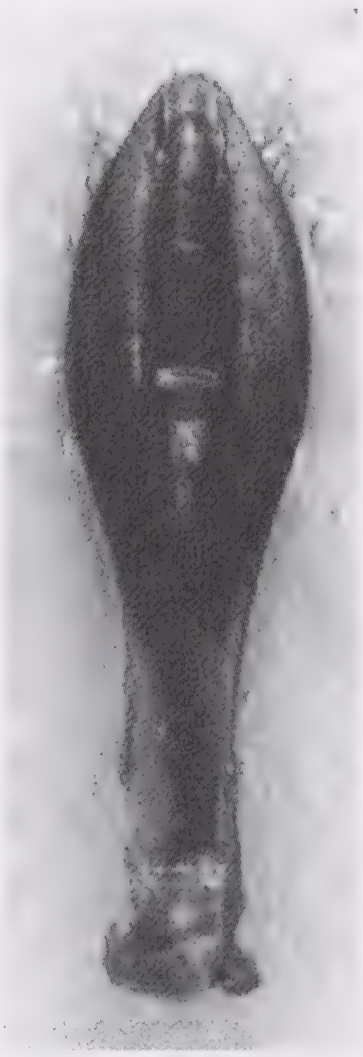

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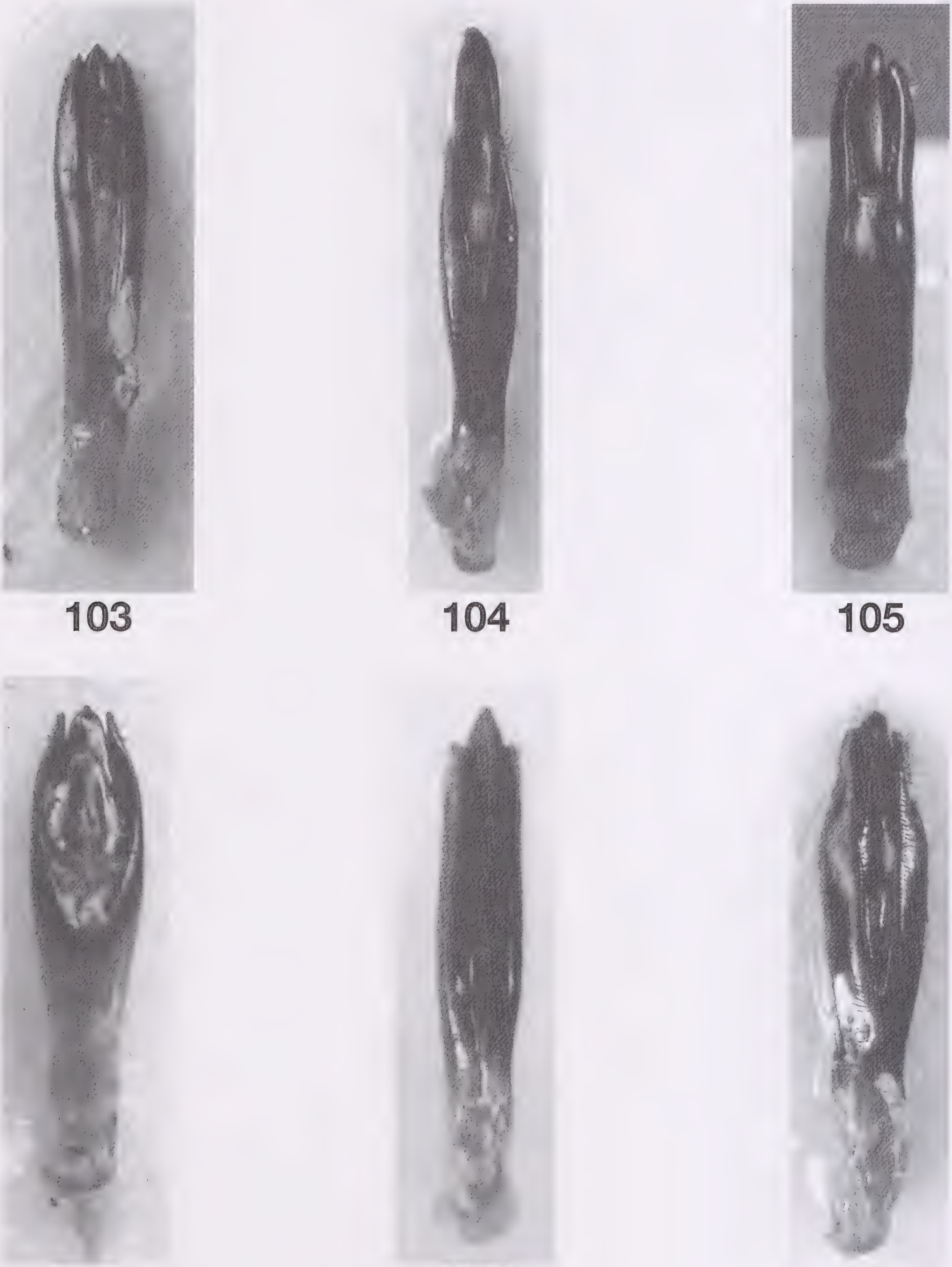
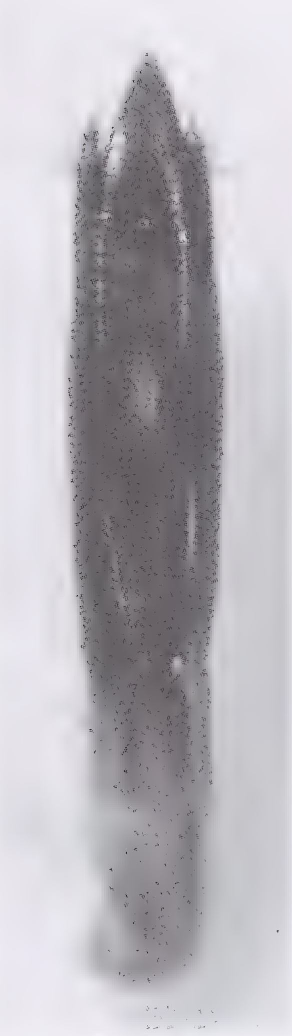
Figs. 97-102: 97 - *Agrilus ophidius*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.5 mm; 98 - *Agrilus occipitalis*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.1 mm; 99 - *Agrilus pretiosus pretiosus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.1 mm; 100 - *Agrilus pretiosus bulolicus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.0 mm; 101 - *Agrilus biakanus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.1 mm; 102 - *Agrilus pudoratus*, aedeagus, 1.3 mm.



Figs. 103-108: 103 - *Agrilus rugiplumbeus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 104 - *Agrilus giraffa*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 105 - *Agrilus funebris*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 106 - *Agrilus anthracinus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.2 mm; 107 - *Agrilus ambifarius*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 0.8 mm; 108 - *Agrilus swifti*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.4 mm.



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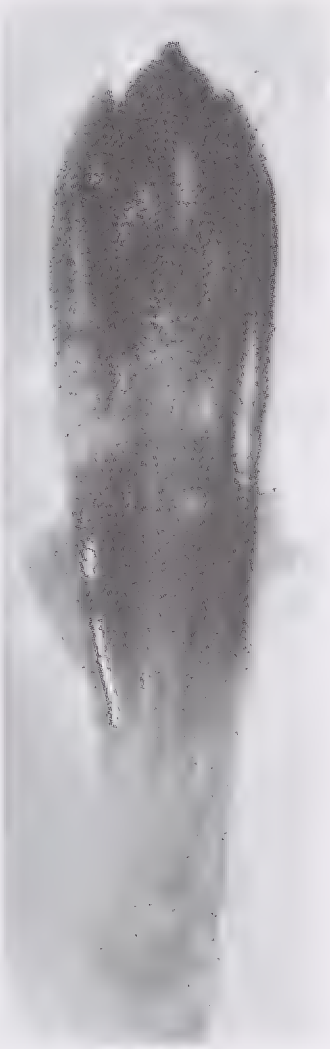

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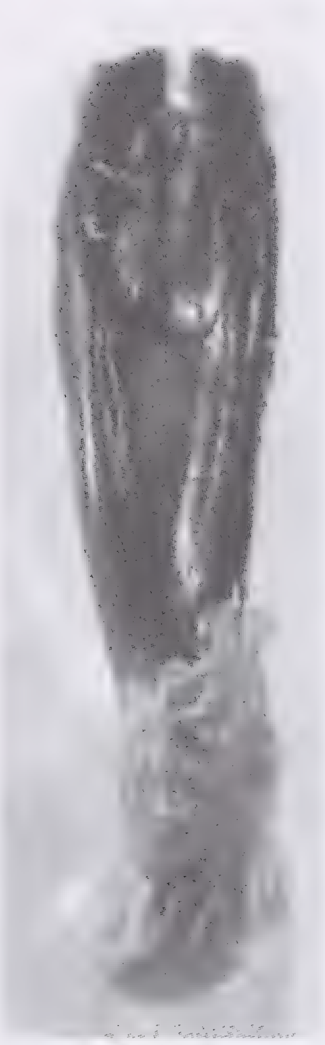

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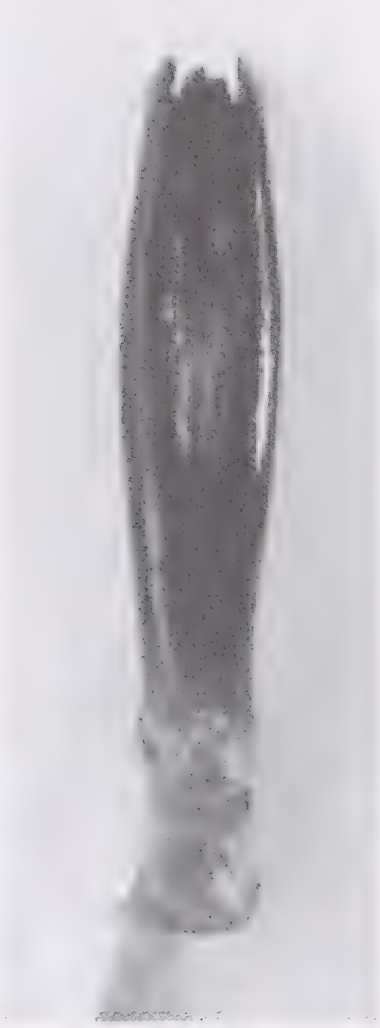

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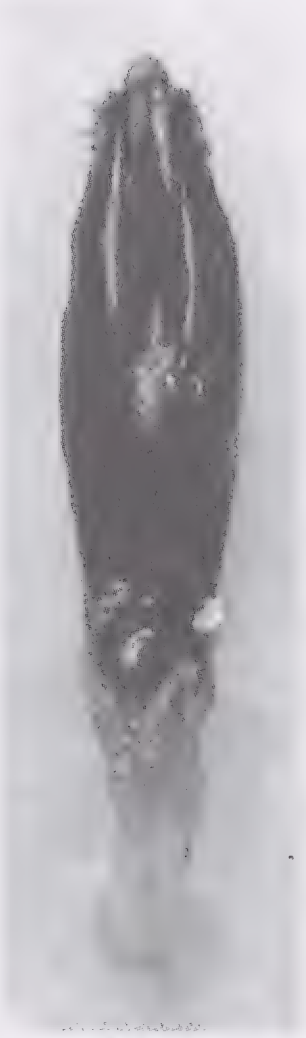

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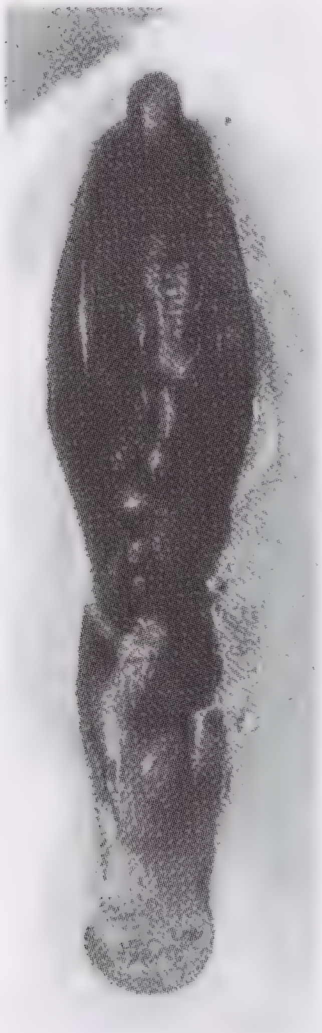
Figs. 109-114: 109 - *Agrilus satyrus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 0.9 mm; 110 - *Agrilus striatus,* aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.2 mm; 111 - *Agrilus lithocarpi*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 0.9 mm; 112 - *Agrilus baitetanus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 0.8 mm; 113 - *Agrilus seminudus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.2 mm; 114 - *Agrilus sedlaceki*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.9 mm.



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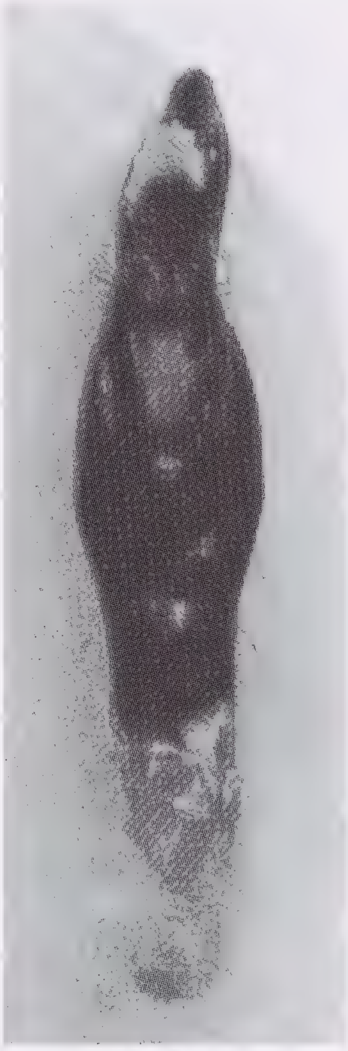

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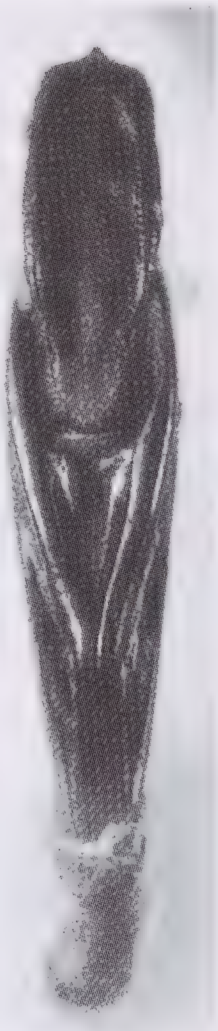

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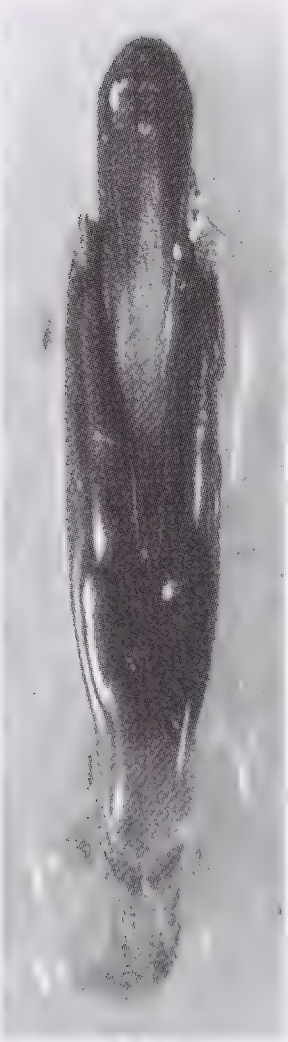

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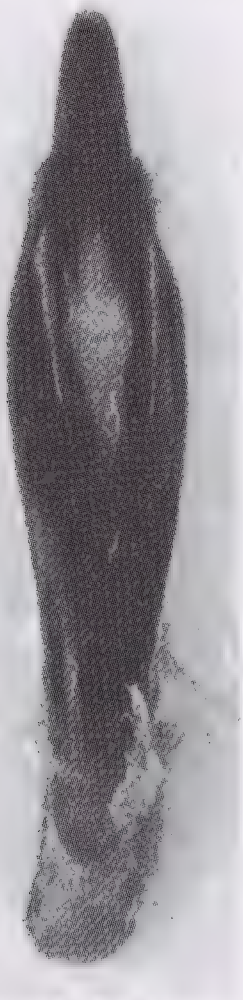

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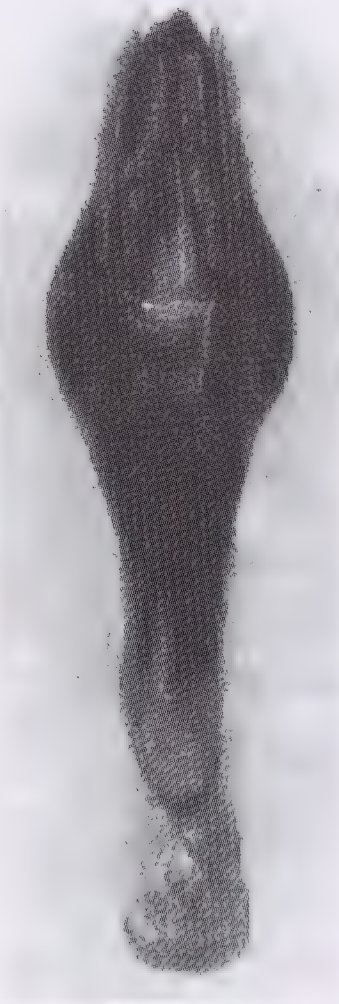

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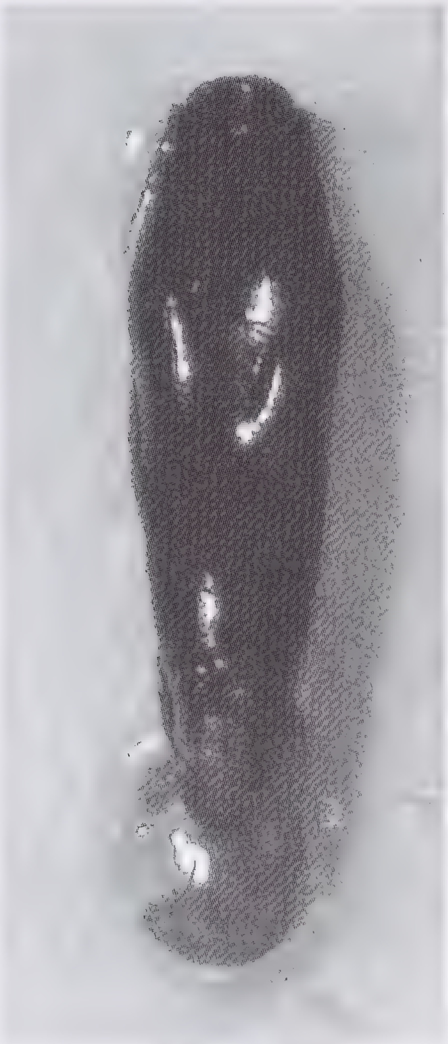
Figs. 115-120: 115 - *Agrilus cervus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.3 mm; 116 - *Agrilus dama,* aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.3 mm; 117 - *Agrilus androgynus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 2.1 mm; 118 - *Agrilus gaylei*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 119 - *Agrilus allisoni*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.6 mm; 120 - *Agrilus nebulatus*, aedeagus, 1.1 mm.



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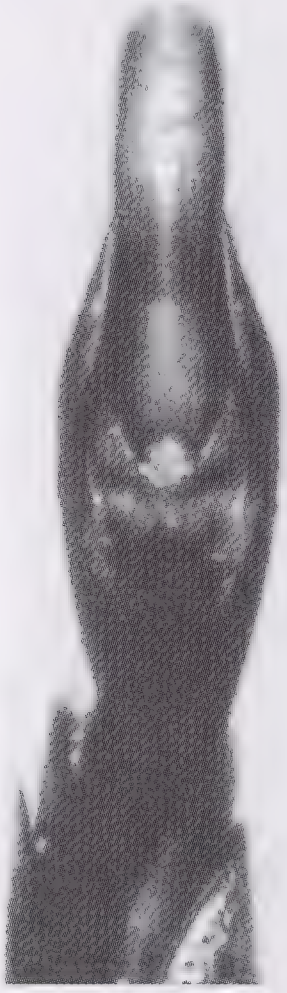

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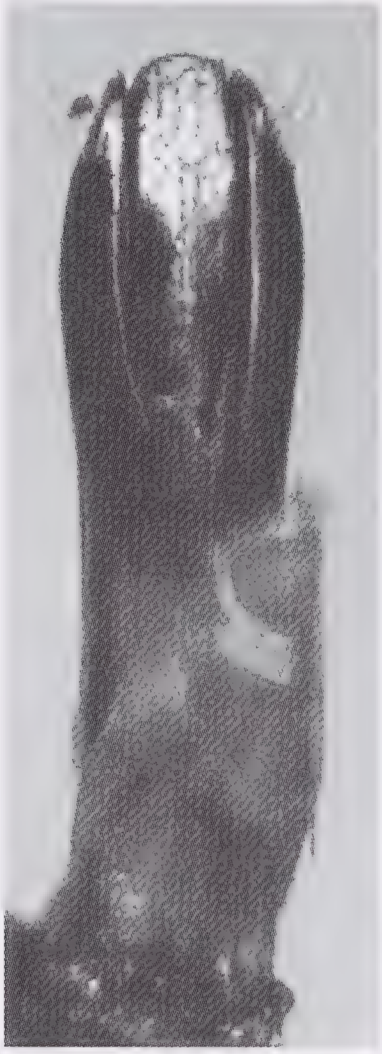

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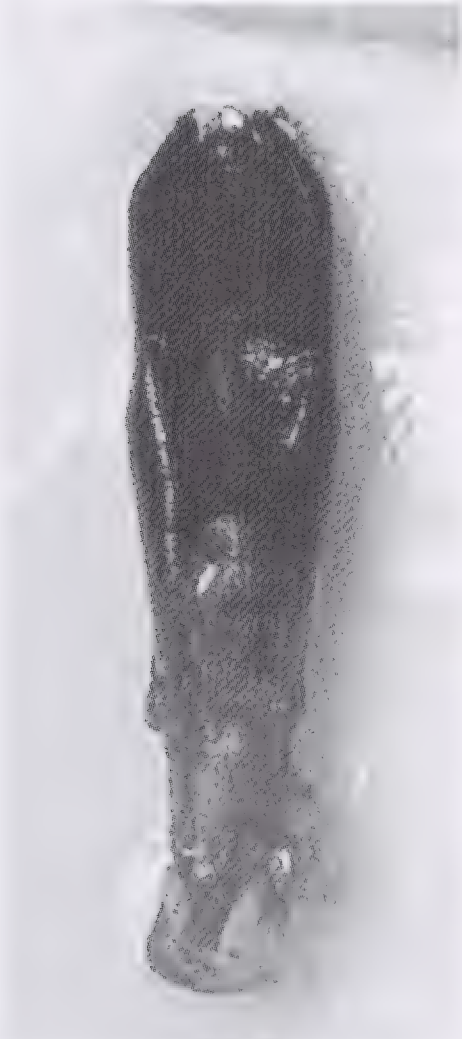

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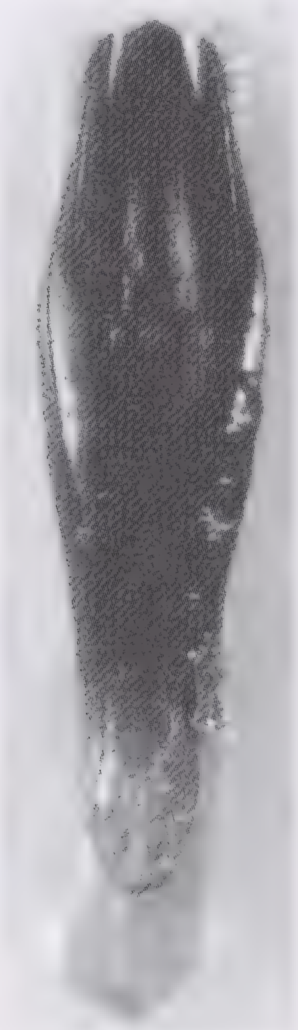

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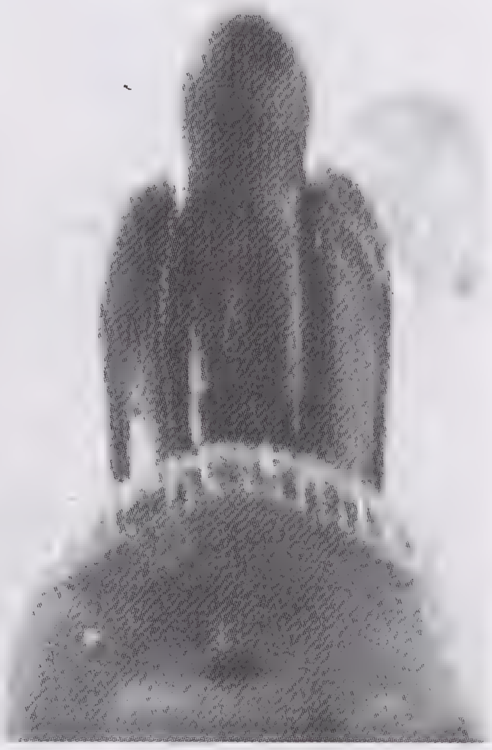

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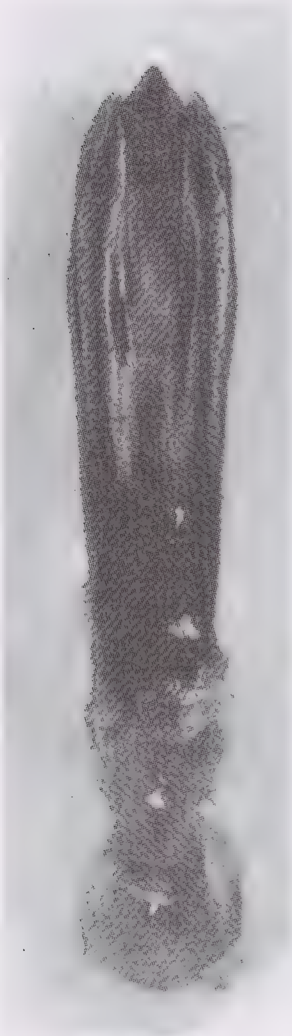
Figs. 121-126: 121 - *Agrilus corallinus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.7 mm; 122 - *Agrilus cypselus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.6 mm; 123 - *Agrilus sylvestris*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 0.7 mm; 124 - *Agrilus indignus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.8 mm; 125 - *Agrilus wewakinus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.1 mm; 126 - *Agrilus macrocephalus*, aedeagus apex, 1.2 mm.



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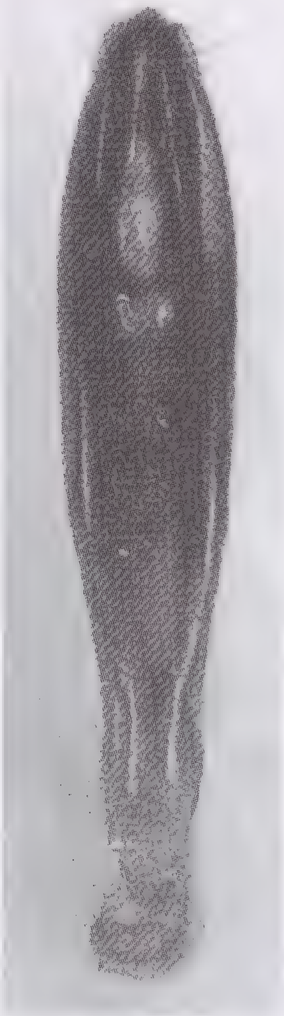

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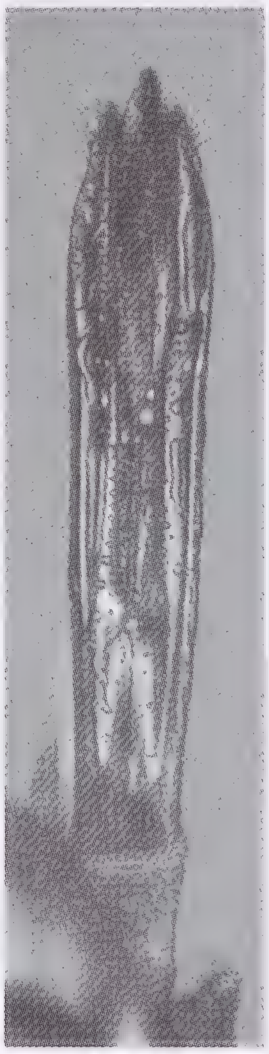

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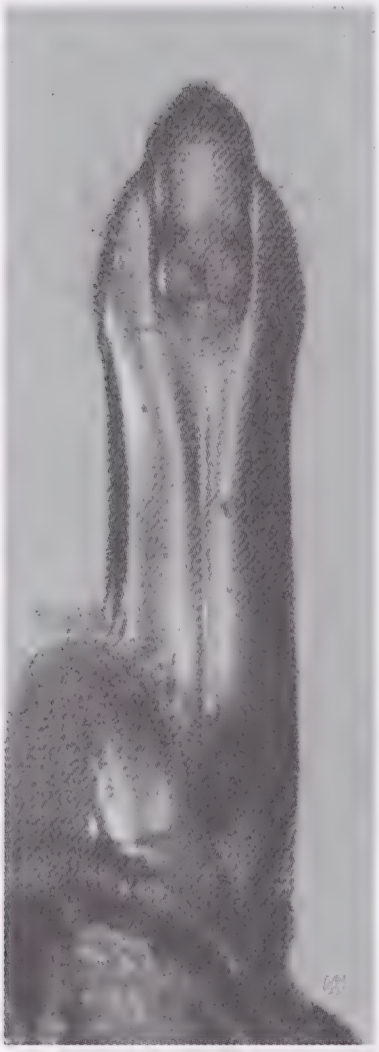

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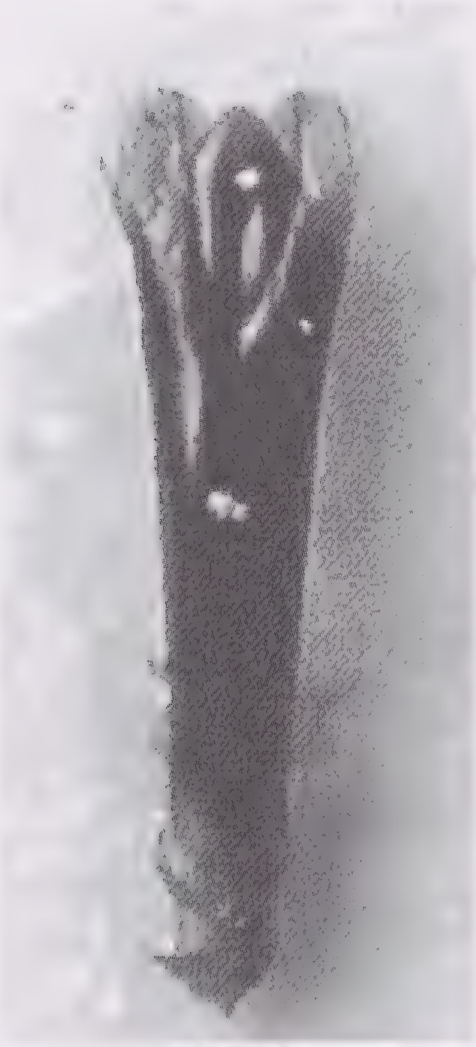

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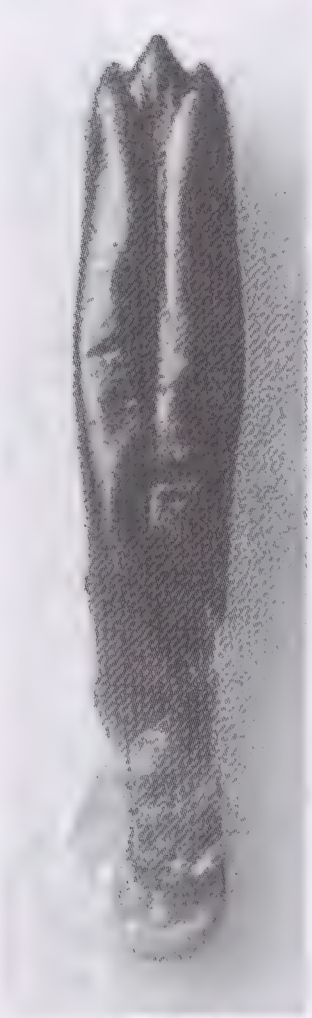

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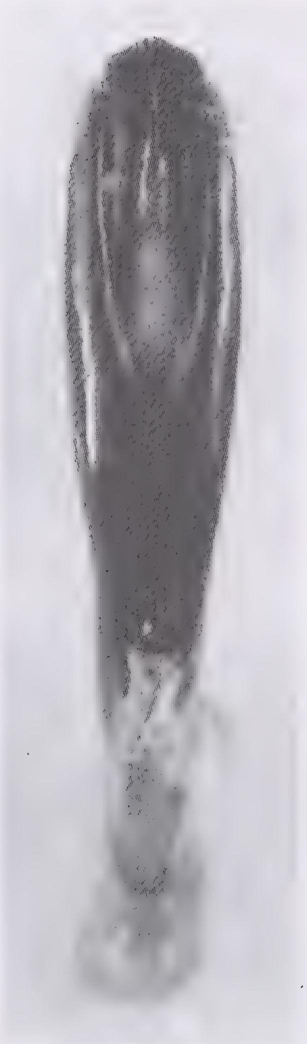
Figs. 127-132: 127 - *Agrilus roroensis*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.5 mm; 128 - *Agrilus oomsisensis*, aedeagus, 1.2 mm; 129 - *Agrilus chalybeus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.4 mm; 130 - *Agrilus cupreoviolaceus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.4 mm; 131 - *Agrilus terraereginae terraereginae*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.6 mm; 132 - *Agrilus acutus*, aedeagus, dorsal view, 1.9 mm;



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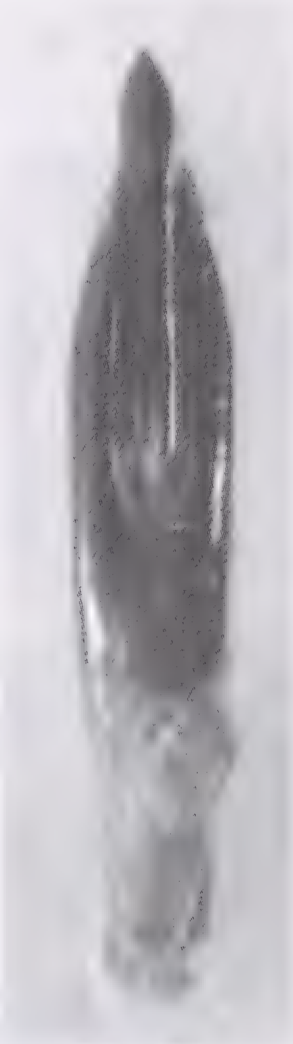

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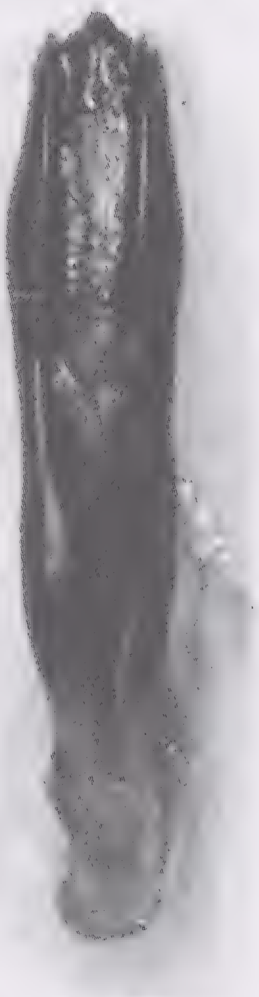

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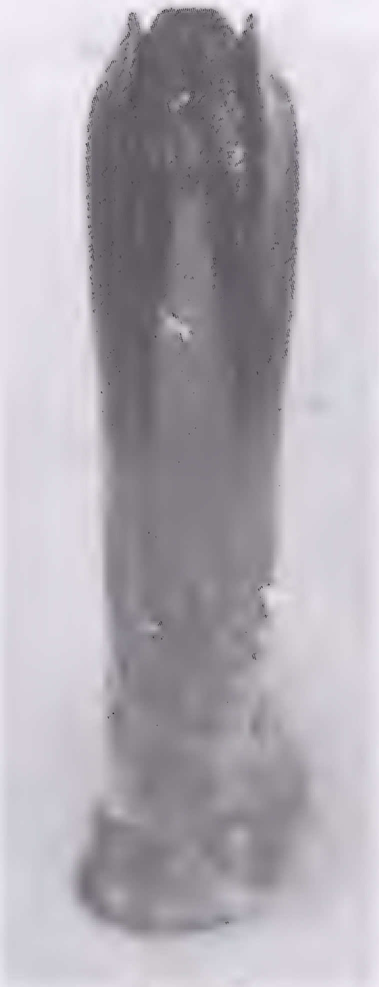

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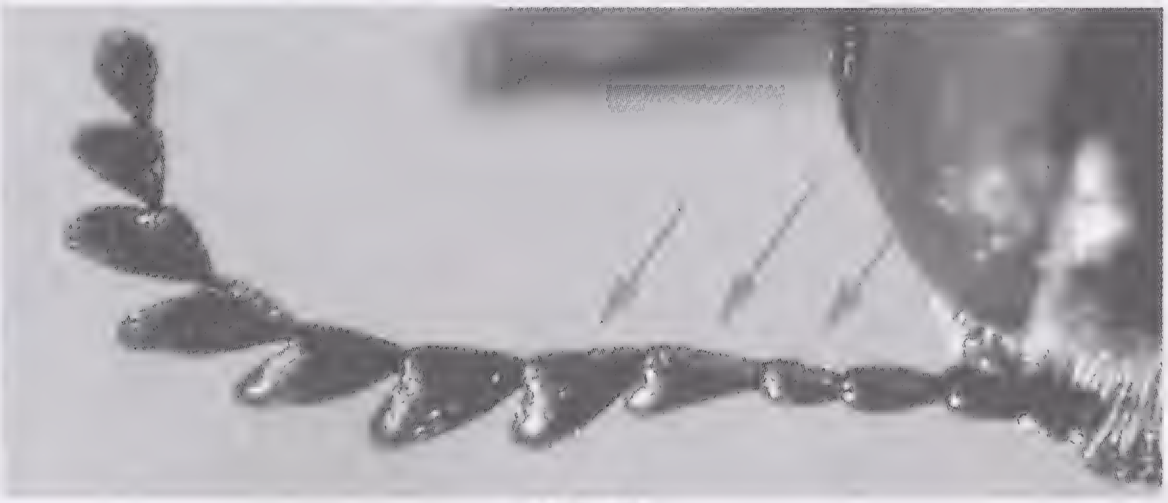

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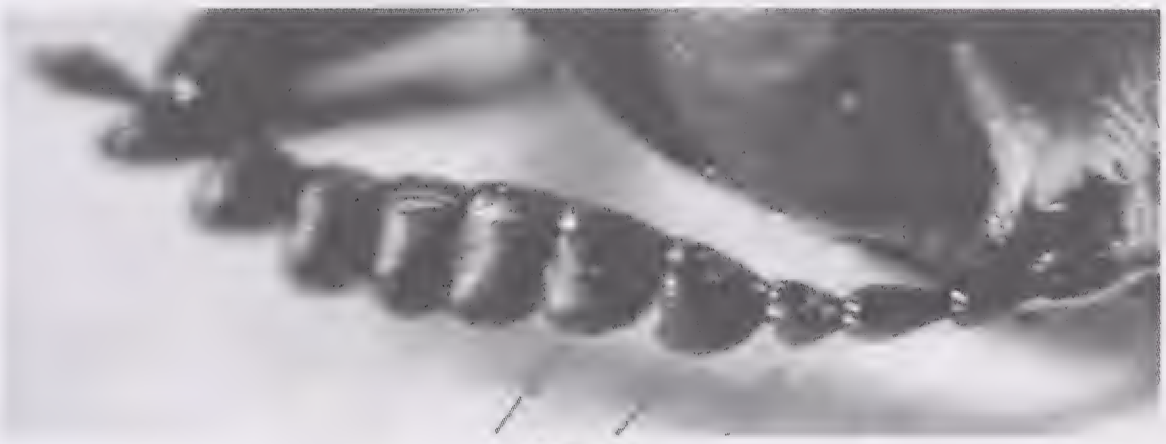

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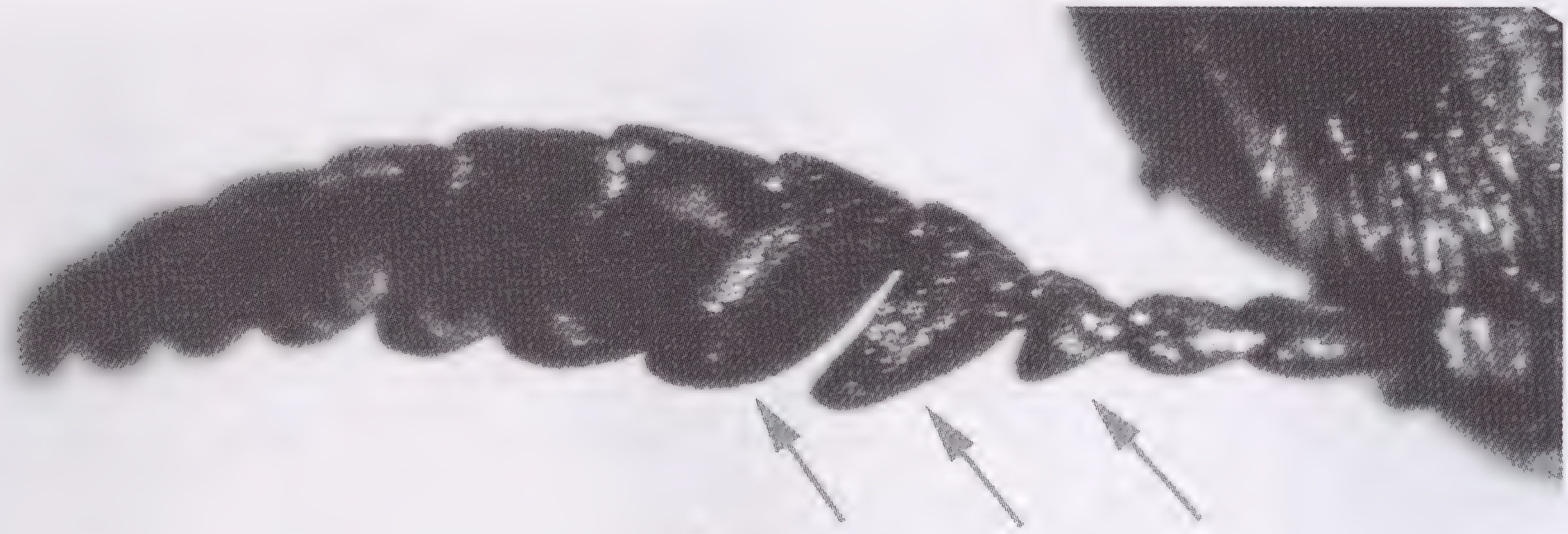

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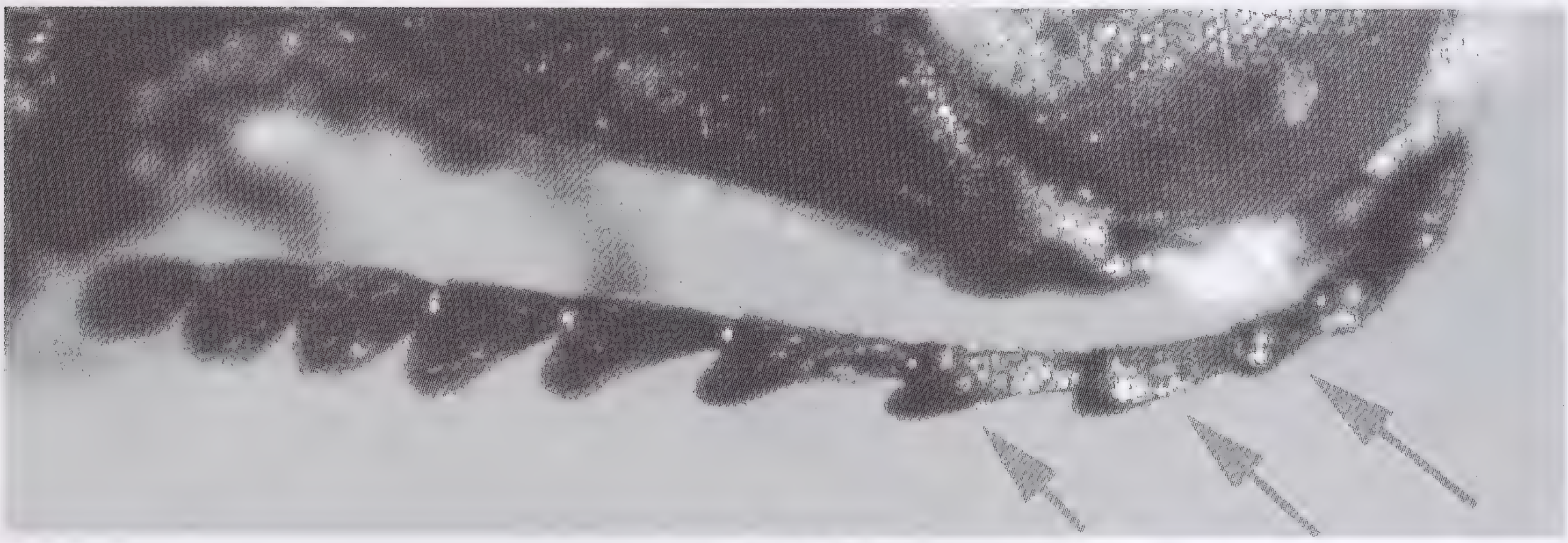

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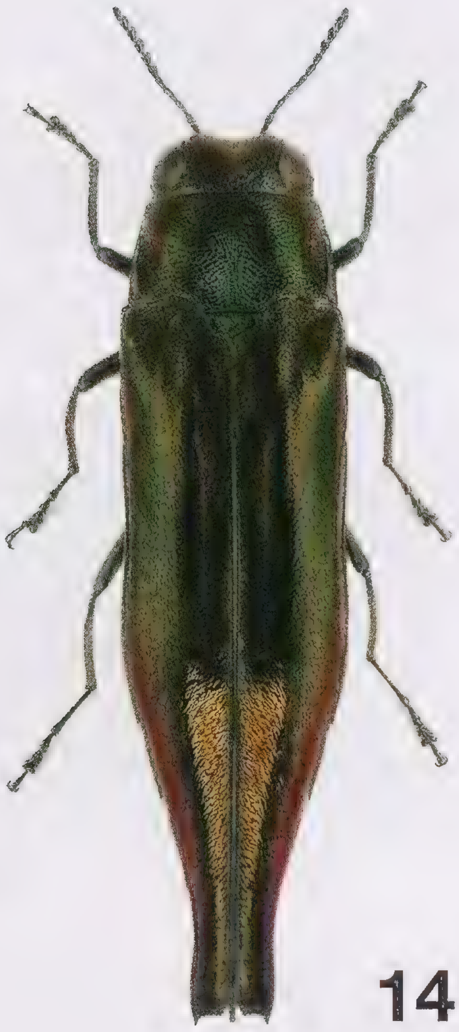

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## ABSTRACT

A taxonomical contribution concerning the species of the genus *Agrilus* from Papua/New Guinea and nearest islands is presented. With this study the Papuan fauna amounts to 77 taxa, 36 of which (34 new species and 2 new subspecies) are described in this paper, together with a new genus. The new genus is *Australodraco* (monotypic for *muelleri* Thery, 1925).

The new species are the following:

- in the subgenus *Agrartus: acer, fusus* and *virilis*;
- in the subgenus *Uragrilus*: *maai*;
- in the subgenus *Pinarinus*: *cavazzutii*;
- in the subgenus *Agrilus: allisoni, ambifarius, androgynus, baitetanus, biakanus, cervus, corallinus, cypselus, dama, gaylei, giraffa, gressitti, lithocarpi, macrocephalus, missanus, morobensis, nebulatus, nocturnus, normanbyanus, oomsisensis, ophidius, pellitus, pudoratus, satyrus, sedlaceki, seminudus, striatus, swifti* and *wewakinus*.

The two new subspecies (in the subgenus *Agrilus*) are: *pretiosus bulolicus* and *terraereginae deerratus*.

The following six new synonymies (all in the subgenus *Agrilus*) are proposed:

- *A. occipitalis* Eschscholtz, 1822 = *marmoreus* Deyrolle, 1864
- *A. funebris* Deyrolle, 1864 = *eupoetus* Obenberger, 1924 = *cairnsensis* Obenberger, 1959
- *A. cuneiformis* Deyrolle, 1864 = *mysolensis* Obenberger, 1936
- *A. subtrifasciatus* Deyrolle, 1864 = *bestiola* Obenberger, 1936
- *A. indignus* Fairmaire, 1849 = *tenebrator* Obenberger, 1924.

A replacement name is proposed: *A. (Uragrilus) samuelsonicus* for *samuelsoni* Curletti, 2003 nec Toyama, 1985.

One species (*A. vestitus* Deyrolle) is new for Solomon Islands fauna.

All the species are illustrated and keyed.

The Papuan fauna appears to be very poorly known: a statistic projection estimates the presence in the isle of more than 600 taxa.

## RIASSUNTO

Il genere *Agrilus* Curtis, 1825 in Papua/Nuova Guinea ed isole vicine.

Sono trattate le specie del genere *Agrilus* finora note per Papua/Nuova Guinea, censendo 77 taxa, 36 dei quali (34 specie e 2 sottospecie) sono descritti come nuovi, così come viene istituito un nuovo genere (*Australodraco*) per una specie (*muelleri* Théry) erroneamente attribuita in passato al genere *Agrilus*.

Le nuove specie sono:

- nel sottogenere *Agrartus: acer, fusus* e *virilis*;
- nel sottogenere *Uragrilus*: *maai*;
- nel sottogenere *Pinarinus*: *cavazzutii*;
- nel sottogenere *Agrilus: allisoni, ambifarius, androgynus, baitetanus, biakanus, cervus, corallinus, cypselus, dama, gaylei, giraffa, gressitti, lithocarpi, macrocephalus, missanus, morobensis, nebulatus, nocturnus, normanbyanus, oomsisensis, ophidius, pellitus, pudoratus, satyrus, sedlaceki, seminudus, striatus, swifti* e *wewakinus*.

Le due nuove sottospecie (entrambe nel sottogenere *Agrilus*) sono: *pretiosus bulolicus* e *terraereginae deerratus*.

Sono inoltre proposte le sei seguenti nuove sinonimie (tutte riferite al sottogenere *Agrilus*):

- *A. occipitalis* Eschscholtz, 1822 = *marmoreus* Deyrolle, 1864
- *A. funebris* Deyrolle, 1864 = *eupoetus* Obenberger, 1924 = *cairnsensis* Obenberger, 1959
- *A. cuneiformis* Deyrolle, 1864 = *mysolensis* Obenberger, 1936
- *A. subtrifasciatus* Deyrolle, 1864 = *bestiola* Obenberger, 1936
- *A. indignus* Fairmaire, 1849 = *tenebrator* Obenberger, 1924.

Con l'occasione si procede inoltre alla sostituzione di un nome preoccupato (*samuelsonicus* nom. nov. per *samuelsoni* Curletti, 2003 nec Toyama, 1985) e si segnala una specie nuova per la fauna delle isole Salomone (*A. vestitus* Deyrolle).

Tutte le entità trattate sono descritte, figurate ed inserite in tabelle di determinazione.

Il lavoro si chiude con alcune osservazioni sulla scarsità delle attuali conoscenze relative all'agrilofauna della grande isola papuana, che dalle proiezioni statistiche proposte risulta estremamente ricca in specie, con l'attesa di oltre 600 entità, contro le appena 77 ad oggi conosciute.